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Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. VI. BISMARCK, D. T., SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879. NO. 43.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

NEWS GOBBLED FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Committee Meetings and Minor Business in the Senate and House--A Compromise Likely to be Effected--A Short Session Favored--The Widow Oliver Case at Washington.

[*Special Dispatch to the Tribune.*]

SENATE STRIFE.

ST. PAUL, March 22.—In the Senate yesterday Wallace's resolution asking the president for information as to how much money was expended for deputy marshalls on last election day in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio came up Conkling wanted other states included, but the Democrats objected. Edmunds put in an amendment asking the president to state the necessity of compelling the use of marshalls, but it was rejected.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The House Democratic Committee of eleven, to confer with the Senate Committee, as to plan of action had a meeting yesterday, but agreed upon no plan. Most of the committee are soft money men and time was lost in trying first the financial schemes in general.

NO FOOLISHNESS WANTED.

There is a feeling against a long session or miscellaneous legislation; a plan of compromise with the Republicans was suggested by Springer, Carlisle and Eagan, sub committe, proposing a repeal of 2,022, 2,027 and 2,031 of the Statutes and modify section 2,028 by providing that no person shall be appointed supervisor who is not a resident of the precinct in which he is to serve. The sections to be repealed provide for the appointment of chief supervisors and deputy marshalls for election service. Regulation in new bill to prevent the use of tissue or other ballots than those of uniform size on white paper. The President is said to approve a compromise of some kind, and the Republicans in the Senate are much disturbed.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Stewart, late member of congress from Minnesota has been appointed Surveyor General of Minnesota, and ex-Gov. Austin receiver of the land office at Fargo, Dakota.

REFUSES TO TESTIFY.

Manager Brown, of the Western Union Telegraph office, at St. Louis, refuses to produce telegrams before the grand jury in the police commissioner cases and he has had *bures tecum* put upon him.

SUSPENDED.

Patrick O'Shea, a Catholic book publisher of New York, has suspended. Liabilities $200,000.

LAKE ERIE OPEN.

Navigation is open in Lake Erie at Cleveland.

WRECKED AT SEA.

The French iron-clad, Argentine, foundered in a storm off Hyeres, Wednesday. Forty-seven of the crew out of one hundred and twelve were drowned. The ship Sovereign was unable to render any assistance.

Many corpses have been recovered from Szegedin. The smell of the decomposed bodies is fearful.

A DEAD LOCK.

There is a dead lock in the Tennessee legislature on the bill to redeem bonds at four cents New York creditors refuse to take less than six cents.

THE OLIVER CASE.

In the commencement of the Oliver case at Washington, T. M. Olver testified that he first met the widow in 1850 in New York and again in 1851. He met her in an assignation house and spent several nights with her. He took her south to Raleigh and afterward to Louisville and lived with her in different places up to 1860 when he left her. No ceremony of marriage was ever performed by his bookkeeper. The case is creating quite a sensation in Washington circles.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

The United States steamer Alaska left last night for Sitka.

A boiler in the distilery at Clybourse exploded yesterday, two men being killed.

Two Dollars more, Boys.

The members of the Montana Legislature, like their brethern of Dakota, investigated the per diem question and referred the matter to Washington. Their congressional delegate, Martin Maginnis, took the matter in hand, and on the 19th ult., telegraphed to James H. Mills, secretary of the Territory, as follows: "Legislators' salaries restored for this session," which is interpreted to mean six, instead of four dollars a day. Secretary Mills at the same time informed the legislature that although the money in his hands would only allow him to pay $4 a day, he was authorized to assure the members that they would eventually receive $6 a day. This ruling will also apply to Dakota, and our wise men, who recently left us, can lay the flattering unction to their souls that they will sooner or later have an additional two dollars a day thurst into their pockets, to reward them for their arduous and able services.—*Black Hills Times.*

A GREAT INVENTION.

Bismarck Produces Another Edison.

John W. Fisher has arrived from the East and is preparing to return again. Mr. Fisher comes back a distinguished inventor. He has practically secured his patent for an attachment to the sewing machine, that promises to double, treble and quadruple its capacity. He had a model made in Washington and the necessary steps taken to acquire his patents in this and foreign countries. Then he ordered a machine from the White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, with the attachment, and placed it on exhibition for a few days at 920 Arch street, Philadelphia. While there, sewing machine men and the best workmen inspected the new wonder and were unanimous in their opinion that it run without a fault, and was the most startling innovation in sewing machines since Howe's genius created the first one. Everybody was astonished at its simplicity and remarkable rapidity.

The invention is this: In the place of one round hole in the needle bar Mr. Fisher has made a groove in which he can adjust two or more needles to any desired position for long or short stitches The groove in the throat plate is oblong so as to admit as many as four needles at one time. In making a single seam three needles appear to be as many as the inventor thinks practicable. These needles pass through the material at the same moment, constructing three stitches as neatly as a single needles makes one. One spool of thread is required for each needle, and one shuttle, which passes through three loops. On one side of the work you have the lock stitch, and upon the other the stitch of the single needle. The improvement with four needles makes a double stitch in one fourth the time that the Singer, Domestic, Wilson or White does now. The importance of this invention has a parallel in Edison's duplex and quadruplex telegraphic instruments. Edison doubled and quadrupled the capacity of a wire for receiving and sending messages. Mr. Fisher has done the same thing in the sewing machine. He does not increase the motion of the machine, but with the same power and a modest addition of one, two or three needles, creates the duplex, triplex and quadruplex stitch. One machine sewing as fast as three machines will be a sight. Thirty machines doing the work of ninety, and thirty operators doing the sewing of ninety, will be economy that every large establishment in the country will jump at.

Mr. Fisher claims that he can sew three yards as quickly as one yard is now sewed by the ordinary machine. As there is no temptation to make long stitches he claims that the work done by his improvement will be far better and stronger than the single needle work. Seven-eighths of all the sewing can be done by two or more needles, and therefore Fisher's Duplex will be in demand in every house, dressmaker's room and factory in the United States, Canadas and England.

Complaint Dismissed.

A soldier writes from Fort Stevenson to the effect that a Bismarck contractor employed him to assist some of his laborers in the construction of a grathary and stable at that Post. He agreed to pay the soldier the same price that he paid the laborers, namely, $2.50 per day. Upon the settlement the contractor deducted from the soldier's pay an amount equal to the sum paid by each laborer for his transportation to Stevenson and his board while there. The soldier complains that he has been unfairly dealt with and asks redress at the hands of THE TRIBUNE. Were it possible for THE TRIBUNE to agree with his conclusions, the request would be promptly granted, but it appears from his own story that he had neither board nor transportation to pay, and that in the end his profit was equal to that of every other man engaged on the work. Had the contractor promised him $2 50 per day, without reference to the amount received by the others, the case would have been different, but having promised him the same that the others received, which was $2.50, transportation and board, he, in receiving a sum equivalent to the net of each of the other laborers, can, in the judgment of THE TRIBUNE, entertain no just sense of grievance.

The Firemen's Ball.

The best ball of the season was that given under the auspices of the Bismarck Pioneer Fire company on Monday evening last. The most rigid order was maintained. The supper, given by L. N. Harriman, of the Merchants Hotel, was a splendid affair and gotten up in the best style. The company realized $118 after paying all expenses. The boys intend giving another ball soon, which will be still better than the last one, as they will then have received their new uniforms.

New Internal Revenue District.

Northern Dakota has been made an Internal Revenue District and Mr. Frank P. Brown appointed Deputy Collector. Mr. Brown is up in that line of business and will make a first class officer.

MANIACAL MANDAN MARAUDERS

JOLLY "JUMPERS" JEOPARDOUS JAUNTS.

Answers to Inquiries Regarding the Country--Vacant Lots in Mandan Becoming Scarce, Owing to Promiscuous Lot Squatters--Building Improvements--Future Prospects.

THE FUTURE CITY.

The world at large seems considerably agitated over the new town and future city of Mandan. THE TRIBUNE is daily in receipt of numerous letters inquisitive regarding its prospects and its advantages. Some ask if it is larger than Bismarck, and others seek information regarding the outlook for a pie stand or a gin shop. A number have asked whether it was certain that the extension would ever be built, and one has asked if there is a railway to the Hills. It is useless to answer all these inquiries, only in a general way. Scarcely postage stamps enough can be obtained to send dinning letters to their proper destination, and not enough is realized from that source to buy paper to pen the graphic descriptions, the picturesque surroundings and the business advantages of Mandan, which these superfluous correspondents so eagerly strive to obtain. One correspondent from Hartford, Conn., wants to know what sort of a country this is for a man of much energy, little capital and abundant experience. It may be well to state in this connection, for the benefit of those who contemplate coming west that the experience nor the energy are hardly necessary, but

CAPITAL IS ESSENTIAL.

The experience will be gained after a few months residence, when he must needs be energetic or starve to death. Dakota is a good opening for business men with much or little wealth, but hotel keepers and "sample room" proprietors will not take experience warrants at one cent on the dollar. In a little less than two tons of these anxious inquisitions, there is but one indication of a recklessness on the part of the writer, not even to the enclosing of a postage stamp, save one individual who wants to place capital against the experience of some expert herdsman in Montana for the purpose of furnishing the world with good fat cattle. He wants to know the way to the west and the probable cost of getting bovines to an eastern market. Advice, in this case, is unnecessary, but should he turn his face towards the setting sun he will have obtained the coveted information regarding the way to get west, and he will experience no trouble whatever in finding an investment for his money as he desires.

To those wishing for information regarding Mandan THE TRIBUNE cheerfully gives

A REVIEW.

The town is situated on the claim of F. F. Girard, also claimed by the railroad, it being on an odd section. Girard obtained his right to the claim of a man named Strong Beer, better known as "Posey" who lived there before the Northern Pacific land grant was given. If this important witness can be found, Girard will doubtless hold his claim, and the town will be moved further up the Heart river valley. Believing himself to be on the right track Girard has published the following notice:

Notice is hereby given that I shall claim all improvements made on my claim, consisting of the e ½ and nw ¼ of section 27, town 139, range 81, as soon as I shall perfec. my title to the same.
F. F. GIRARD.

THE RAILROAD'S CLAIM.

The directors of the Northern Pacific hold that it being an odd section, they have a perfect right to do as they please with it, and they have, through Gen. Rosser, laid out the town of Mandan. Gen. Rosser issued permits giving parties the right to take certain lots and improve them, they agreeing to pay the appraised value given them by the board of railroad directors. Main street runs parallel to the railroad, at a distance of 310 feet, ten feet further from the track than Main street in Bismarck. The streets are eighty feet wide, and Main street is fully as long as Main street in this city, which extends about three quarters of a mile. A building, or a part of a building, is erected on every front lot and on many back lots.

OVER FORTY FRAME BUILDINGS

are now in course of construction, the most expensive being that of Gen. Rosser, which is now enclosed and will cost when finished about $800. Geo. Peoples has a good two story building nearly completed, and Parkin & Whalen have commenced a building somewhat larger than the one they now occupy in this city. C. J. Weaver has a good one commenced. During the past few days "jumpers" have been making dexterous leaps and have "squatted" on every lot that had not been previously improved. The term improvement does not imply much in the laying out of a frontier town. Four logs, chained together at the four corners, forming the foundation of an imaginary structure, is all that is necessary in the eyes of the "jumpers," but Gen. Rosser, upon his return from the East may differ with them somewhat and cause the logs, toothpicks, matches, etc., to be removed from all lots save those of which a permit has been given, in which event a lively time may be expected. A few parties to whom permits have been given, have sold their right. One party sold one for $25, and it is reported that J. W. Raymond sold one of his corner lots for $500. Building is going on very rapidly, and Mandan is fast assuming the appearance of a large town.

Bruns, of Moorhead, has received the contract for furnishing the supplies for the extension.

This evening (Saturday) Chas. Smith, of Chicago, arrived. He has the contoact for the first twenty-five miles of grading on the extension. W'nston & LeMoy have the contract for all the bridges and track layidg between the Missouri and the Yellowstone.

Amenities of the Press.

Flandreau will soon bn an incorporated city, we presume. As Funk is a little bashful and don't like to broach the subject himself, we nominate him for Mayor. Who will second the nomination.—*Roscoe Express.*

The tenderfoot jack rabbit of THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE claims relationship by calling us a "three-ply Jackass." It won't do, Stanley, as your stump tail and split paws are a clear give away. The only resemblance we have in common is our ears.—*Inter-Gary State.*

His diminutiveness, (both in stature and brains) Bowen, would-be editor of the *Press & Dakotaian*, evidently "got on his ear," last week. But then, as his ears are the greater part of his "make up," the balance of his "corporosity," if any, is supposed to have escaped injury.—*Vermillion Republican.*

It is on such occasions as the marriage of R. F. Pettigrew that the Sioux Falls *Independent* says it "feels the poverty of the English language to express its wishes." Perhaps some such phrase as, "Give us $200 for our influence during the campaign," would sound well.—*Press & Dakotaian.*

We do not aspire to any notoriety as a blackguard, therefore the *Era's* invitation to kick its putrid carcass is declined, for two reasons: 1st, we despair compelling anything like a decent regard for the rights of others on the part of the *Era*, and 2nd, we don't wish to debase ourself by kicking so base a thing.—*Sioux Valley News.*

The rumor that the editor of the Olivet *Homestead* had donned the blue ribbon, must be a false alarm. In looking over the columns of that paper last week we discovered a large advertisement stating that the best of whiskies, wines, beer and cigars could be purchased at that office. If that means blue ribbon, we have been doing considerable useless dodging in the back way.—*Elk Point Courier.*

Speaking of a correspondent of the Flandreau *Enterprise*, the Roscoe *Express* thus addresses the editor: "Funk, we really pity and sympathize with you for being placed in a position where you are obliged to publish anything this scavenger sees fit to lay on your table. So long as you continue to publish his scurrilous articles, just that long will your paper be what it now is—a disgrace to the county, and yourself an object of ridicule.

The "talented young editor" of THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE in his last paper throws his whole vim into the composition of an advertisement proclaiming his brother-in-law, Lieut. Josiah Chance, to have been lost, and offering a reward for his return. "Somewhere between Bismarck and Fort Lincoln," the Lieut. was missed, writes the young editor in his most pathetic strain, and leaves us to contemplate with vague misgivings that between the points named the bounding billows and seething, swirling waters of the mad Missouri flow. However, these fears are dispelled by what he says further on: "His disconsolate brother-in-law will pay a liberal reward for his return to THE TRIBUNE office, and for the conviction of the felons who are supposed to have stolen him." What? Kidnaping an officer of the United States army? Let the President, the Secretary of War and the two houses of Congress be at once informed, not forgetting to quote the high authority of THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE, so that immediate steps may be taken, not only to redress the dignity and standing of the United States army, but to solace the outraged feelings of the "disconsolate brother-in-law" as well.—*Yankton Herald.*

Dakota Dots.

Gov. Howard and his wife have gone to Florida.

The Red River of the North gets $20,000 in the river and harbor appropriation bill this session.

The Deadwood *Enterprise* has abandoned morning journalism in Deadwood and gone to Lead Ctty to twinkle in the twilight.

We understand, through Thos. Van Etten, Esq., that a new paper will be established at Bismarck this summer.—*Benton Co. (Minn.) Press.*

Elk Point has had a narrow escape from destruction by prairie fire. One dwelling and a stable were burned, but the citizens managed to save the village.

The snow reminded us yesterday that winter was still lingering in our midst, song birds and the absence of hot drinks to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Dan Scott in Black Hills Times.*

It ia hinted by the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* that Gov. Kidder may receive the appointment of Judge in Dakota, a fourth member being added to the justices of the supreme court under a recent law.

We are under everlasting obligations to Senator Spencer for a copy of the report of the Commissiner of Agriculture for 1877. If there is anything in the world we have hankered after so much that it kept us awake nights, it is this particular "pub. doc.," and now that it is within our grasp our happiness knows no bounds.—*Fargo Times.*

MODEST MISSOURI'S MOTIVES.

SPECULATION AS TO THE SAFETY OF STEAMBOATS.

No Cause of Alarm Apparent--The Boats in the Big Slough and on the Ways Equally Safe--Condition of the River--Steamboatmen Arriving at the Scene of Action.

THE RIVER.

Speculation now runs high regarding the breaking up of the river and its probable effect upon business. Steamboatmen are more anxious, however, for the safety of their boats wintering in this vicinity. There are the Eclipse, Batchelor, Josephine, Key West, Tompkins, Denver, Burleigh and Custer wintering at what is known as the Big Slough, or mouth of Burnt creek, about eight miles north of this city. At this point the Missouri, taking in the mouth of the creek, is about a mile and a half wide, the boats being protected by the point extending down the river. Should the ice melt slowly no danger whatever would exist, but if the ice gorges, the bottom will overflow, and as a consequence a current will be produced and the boats must needs be prepared to float or sink. They are now made fast to trees, but in case of high water they will get up steam and, if possible, keep aloof from the floating cakes of ice. On the whole they are considered perfectly safe, if well handled, in case of an emergency.

ON THE WAYS

are the Sherman, Benton and Macleod. These boats are considered perfectly safe, as the ways are built very solid, and nothing short of a terribly sudden breaking up and heavy gorge will wrench the boats from their moorings. The steamers both above and on the Ways have undergone thorough repair and are made fast to shore by heavy ropes stretched in every direction. Should the weather continue as warm as to-day has been, the river will break up in less than ten days. News from above indicates no material change since last week, but the weather is growing warmer. Crossing the river is still a possibility, but it is necessary to go up the main channel about two miles before a landing can be effected on the Mandan side.

The steamer Union at the Point is being watched closely and will be ready to float with the ice when it breaks up.

STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS

are beginning to arrive, and Capt. Dan Maratta, of the Coulson line, is expected about April fool's day. He has been to Washington, and has succeeded in obtaining for his line the government contract for carrying freight.

Capt. Jim Maratta, of the Sherman, is in town and very sanguine of an early breakup.

Capt. Grant Marsh, of the Batchelor, has been in the city for some time and will take his steamer up the river just as soon as safety is assured.

Capt Frank Maratta, of the Key West, is also here and prophesies that the river will be clear of ice by the middle of next month.

Col. Frank Moore and chief clerk Geo Aiken, of the Eclipse, were in the city today, and report everything in readiness for an emergency up at Burnt Creek.

The Benton will be commanded this year by Tom Mariner.

Capt. Massie will command the Macleod, and a man by the name of Gould is reported as captain of the Josephine.

All these gentlemen have had long experience at steamboating and no river on the continent can boast of better commanded boats than the Missouri this season.

Laid Over at Last.

Marriage seems to have worked wonders with his majesty Stanley Huntley, of Bismarck. He once was a sprightly lad, but this was in ante-bellum times, when he had free swing of his black-guard tongue, and could abuse the *Independent* all he had a mind to. Lately, however, his wife, having a tender spot for the *Independent's* many merits, has entered a demurrer, and now that caricature of a donkey who presides over the columns of THE TRIBUNE is the picture of the unregenerate Arkansaw—er.

And he walks the streets,
And he looks at all he meets,
Pale and wan.
They say that in his prime,
E're *Independent's* pruning-knife
Cut him down,
Not a statlier was found
By the crier on his round,
Thro' the town.

P. S.—The above is defined in our private dictionary, which may be consulted by any one who will call and square up their subscription to the *Independent.*—*Fargo Independent.*

Transportation to the Hills.

Three trains have left Bismarck during the past week at the instance of the Northwestern Stage & Transportation company. McLean's teams left Thursday with about 90,000 pounds of miscellaneous freight, and Hurley left this morning with about the same amount. Huxley is across the river at Lincoln where he will receive Hurley's consignment and start en route to the Hills, the latter gentleman returning for another outfit. The stages are loaded with passengers each way, this being considered the only first-class route to the gold regions.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

As a hint to farmers, it is well to consider the fact, that wheat has doubled in an average yield in England since general underdraining has been practiced.

Moles are continually destroying grubs, larvæ, palmer-worms, and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Don't kill the mole.

Mrs. Nancy S. Wallace, a widow lady living on the outskirts of Ocala, Fla., recently gathered four hundred and fifty bushels of sweet potatoes from an acre and a half of pine land.

Implements should be overhauled and put in order and the stock replenished. Extra plow points, cultivator teeth and duplicates of parts likely to be broken save many a half day's work.

The Emperor of Germany is now wonderfully well and vigorous, though still carrying his arm in a sling. He gives audiences and rides out daily. He has held a commission in the Prussian army 72 years.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks the speech alleged to have been made by Sitting-Bull is evidence that the old man possesses some of the "old Simon-pure, poetic, Cooper, Fourth reader, North American Indian blood."

At the death of John Wesley, in 1791, there were in connection with Methodism 312 ministers, 115 circuits, 16 mission stations and 79,000 members. Now including the Methodism of Great Britain, that of the United States of America, colonial Methodism and branch churches, it is estimated that there are not less than 30,000 itinerant preachers, 60,000 local preachers and 19,000,000 adherents.

There is a movement in the Church of England for the admission of a class of ministers like the local preachers in the Methodist Church. A memorial to Archbishop Tait asks for the acceptance of a measure "for ordaining and licensing fit persons as deacons without requiring them to give up their ordinary callings." The memorialists believe the proposal, if carried into effect, would "supply to a large extent the admitted dearth of clergy."

The Mennonite Bishops of Russia held a council recently, at which it was resolved, in view of the forthcoming draft of young men, to ask of the Governmen particulars concerning the managemen and position of the drafted ones, preliminary to deciding what the denomination should do. A petition was subsequently presented to the Czar, who said he regretted that so many Mennonites had gone to America. "The service we require of you," said he, "is not a military service: it is not contrary to your confession. We have done what we could for you."

A colored lithograph representing Ida Lewis rowing a boat over a rough sea is frequently seen in the shop windows, but she has not had an opportunity of rescuing a shipwrecked mariner for some months, and consequently her name has got out of the newspapers. She is married, and signs her name Ida Wilson. We are glad to notice that through the kind solicitation of Senator Burnside the Lighthouse Board has appointed Mrs. Wilson keeper of Lime Rock Light Station, and that, as a compliment to the new incumbent, the salary has been raised from $500 to $750 per annum. Thus heroism hath its reward.

A wise Italian proverb (which may perhaps be quoted back by way of *tu quoque*) says that "there are who despise pride with greater pride." It is very true that pride may have sat in the tub with Diogenes, and perched on the pillar of St. Simon Stylites; in fact, it cannot assume so many disguises that they must be proud indeed who flatter themselves that they have attained to perfect humility. In this, as in everything, it is hard to arrive at a just estimate of ourselves. As a Persian proverb poetically expresses it: "Thou shalt sooner detect an ant moving in the dark night on the black earth than all the motions of pride in thy heart."

Parsons, in his life of Pepperrell, recites a curious record of the court-martial held at Louisburg after it fell into the hands of the New Englanders "Among other complaints before the court was one against Captain Piercy, who was charged by three complainants with drinking 'Long life to the Pretender,' which, at that time, was deemed high treason. Piercy was arraigned before the court, and the charge and affidavits being read in solomen tone, the question was put. 'What is your defense, sir, in reply to this charge of treason in drinking long life to the Pretender?' 'May it please your Honors,' said the Captain, 'the complainants entirely misunderstood me. I drank long life to the potatoes!' The Captain's defense was deemed satistory."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Alexander Tayers, the Philadelphia wife murderer, who was to be hung March 18th, has been reprieved by the Governor to April 17th.

The suit of Emma Casper against Phillip Mendel, for $15,000 damages for an alleged rape which defendant committed on her person, has been brought to a close, the jury in the case returning a verdict of $12,500 for plaintiff.

Mrs. Deaton, of Lexington, Ky., not satisfied with giving her 10 year old stepdaughter unmerciful whippings day after day, deliberately hanged her. The dead child was then put into a field among some horses, to convey the impression that she had been kicked to death by the brutes, but the truth came out.

CASUALTIES.

A great fire is reported at Rangoon, India.

A fire at High Bridge, N. Y., on the night of March 15th, destroyed $35,000 worth of property.

Burr & Thorne's flouring mill at Auburn, N. Y., was destroyed by fire March 18. Loss $40,000.

The business portion of the town of Minden, Ontario, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $75,000.

By a powder mill explosion, March 13th, near St. Clair, Pa., one man was killed and another seriously injured.

A violent snow storm is reported to have prevailed March 16th, at Louisville, Ky Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis Mo.

By the great flood at Szegedin, it is believed 6000 persons were drowned. 16,000 horses and 90,000 sheep have been lost. 9,700 buildings in Szegedin, all but 261 have been destroyed. The distress of survivors is indiscribable.

The Chicago *Times* has been enlarged to a quadruple sheet, and announces positive independence of parties and seets, and will claim to support the best men for office. For example, for President, the *Times* would prefer Senator Sherman or Blain, to Hendricks or Thurman; and would prefer Tilden to Grant, and regards Bayard in preference to any of them.

Information has been received at St. Louis that a violent wind storm, amounting almost to a tornado, passed over the southern part of Macoupin county, Ill., destroying houses, barns and other property. Edward McDonald, living near the southern line of the county, and his grandchild were killed, and several other members of his family severely injured. One or two other deaths are reported. The storm is said to have been about a quarter of a mile wide and came from the northwest.

There was consider ble excitement at Newport, Ky., on the 15th inst., caused by the arrest of Peter Klein, the tramp who outraged Mrs. Truesdell a few days since. A crowd was in the neighborhood of the jail all day but no demonstration was made until after 6 in the evening when about twenty-five men marched through Monmouth street to the jail, overpowered the jailer, knocked down two policemen and the mayor, secured Klein and marched off. He was taken to Mrs. Truesdell's house and identified by her, then to the woods and undoubtedly hung.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The remains of Bayard Taylor reached New York, March 13th.

The Belgian explorer, Wauthier, died of dysentery in Central Africa, lately.

Prince Frederick Charles, brother of Emperor William, is dangerously ill.

March 18, Gen. Grant and party left Calcutta for Rangoon and Singapore.

The Pope sent 5,000 lire to Szegedin for the relief of the sufferers by the flood.

The German Emperor William is still obliged to keep his room in consequence of a recent fall, but is improving.

Movements have been made in the lower house of the Missouri legislature to impeach State Treasurer Gates.

At the last session of Congress a law was passed limiting the amount to be paid to contestants for seats in Congress to $2,000.

Capt. Avery B. Cain, brevet-major, commanding company "B," Fourth infantry, died suddenly at that post of cerebral apoplexy.

Dr. John M. Woodworth supervising surgeon general of the Marine hospital Service, died in the city of Washington, March 14th.

The remains of Bayard Taylor after lying in state in the Governor's room in the city hall, New York city, were taken to Pennsylvania for interment.

Mrs. Gen. T. W. Sherman died at New Port, March 12th. The General himself was so low that he was not informed of his wife's death. There are only slight hopes of his recovery.

Splendid bouquets adorned the desks of members of the House at the close of the late session congress and a large pyrymidal bouquet beautified the desk of Speaker Randall, all furnished by admiring ladies.

Gen. Thomas W. Sherman died at Newport, R. I., on the afternoon of Sunday, March 16. He was 66 years old. He was born at Newport, where he died. His wife died four days previously. He was a retired Major General of the United States army.

At Kenneth Square, Pa. March 15th, business was entirely suspended out of respect to the memory of Bayard Taylor, and many of the houses were draped in mourning. Gov. Hoyt and a joint committee of the State legislature arrived early, also a grand chorus from adjacent towns. At Cedar Crouen a private burial service was held, the parents of Mr. Taylor being too infirm to attend regular services. The funeral procession then started for Longwood were the remains of Mr. Taylor were interred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New Orleans Southern Bank has suspended.

Reports of the pesent existence of yellow fever in Memplis, Ten., have been officialy denied.

Advices from Bucharest are that all the Russians troops in Roumania have been ordered home.

The Hudson river is open between New York city and Pougkeepsie, and steamboats have started out.

A heavy frost at Memphis, Tenn., on the night of March 17th, injured the fruit crop in that region.

The papers have glowing accounts from every section of the country of the observance of Saint Patrick's day, March 17.

A scientific examination of the sulphur which fell in the slower on the 17th inst., over the Lehigh valley, proves it to be the pollen from species of pine caught up by the wind and carried from the Jersey forests.

A Constantinople telegram of March 15th, says, the sultan has issued his long expected edict authorizing the conclusion of an arrangement with Austria on the Nova Bazar question, and with Greece on the delimenation of the frontier.

Another mail with a week's later news, has arrived at Maderia from Cape Town, the latest date being February 25: The Zulus remained inactive. The only fresh fighting reported resulted in the capture of some cattle. British reinforcements having arrived on the frigate Shah from St. Helena, it had been determined to effect the relief of Col. Pearson from his isolated position at Ekocue.

The New York *Times* of March 19th publishes reports of the actual condition of trade, manufactures and other industries in fourteen States, and from business centers in those States, showing that the condition of the business interests of the country, as compared with the outlook a year ago at this time, gives promise of a profitable season, the beginning of the return to national prosperity, and assurance of a general and apparently lasting revival of business. The *Times* says the unanimity of expression as to the favorable outlook is the more trustworthy because each inquirer was pursuing his investigation entirely unbiased and independent of any otler.

Right Revereid Bishop Gilmour, of the Cleveland, O., diocese has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese which condemns the *Irish World*, published in New York, as being antagonistic to true Catholic principles. It condemns labor unions for their secrecy; forbids Catholic parents, under threats of excommunication, sending children to public schools where a Catholic parochial school is easy of access; and gives the Hibernians a severe reprimand for not allowing priests to act as their spiritual advisers, and for not allowing them at all their meetings. The bishop urges upon Catholics the necessity of subscribing to the diocesan Catholic journal in preference to all others, and repeats his order to young Catholics not to marry outside their religious faith. His letter concludes with unimportant suggestions as to funerals, etc.

CONGRESS SUMMARY.

Extra Session.

SENATE, March 18th.—The Senate was promptly called to order at 12 M. Objection was made to the admission of Senator Bell, of New Hampshire, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Senator Wadleigh's term, and the case went over till to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE, March 18.—A great crowd was present to witness the opening of the session. Mr. Randall was chosen Speaker on the first ballot, receiving 144 votes; Garfield 125; Wright 13; Kelley 1 Messrs. Garfield and Blackburn conducted Mr. Randall to the chair. He made a brief address of thanks, and received the oath of office, and then he administered the oath of office to the members. The drawing of seats was attended to, and the House adjourned.

English Detectives.

Inspector Fields was, as is well known, the original of "Bucket," and Dickens describes in Household Words his excursions into the dangerous districts with this policeman, and the stories he heard from him, from Whicher, and from others of the Scotland Yard brigade. Of course, in reading these, allowance must be made for the self-glorification and overstatement of half-educated people who were telling of their own achievements; but probably the policemen did not venture greatly to deceive Dickens, and their narratives leave the impression of being, in the main, true, or at least based on truth. Very striking some of them are. Whicher describes how he followed a swindler with nothing to guide him at first but a mark on the face of a letter which he knew this man was to receive. He was not able to see the address on it at the time it was posted, but he found it out afterward, and followed the letter through two post-offices, though the most elaborate precautions were taking in withdrawing it, and by means of it finally discovered the man he was seeking.

Very clever, too, was the capture of a forger described by Field. The object in this case was to tempt the fellow out of a place where he was hiding in order that he might be seen by a person who could identify him, and Fields knew that his criminal was too cuaning to be taken in by any ordinary device. He managed to find out, however, that the forger added to his ordinary professional pursuit the business of a dealer in second-hand carriages and in horses; and he rightly judged that any one who had to do with this trade would be certain to be tempted by the chance of getting a neat gig and a good horse cheap. The man fell into the trap, but, unlike Whicher's prisoner, who was perfectly satisfied with this way he was captured, did not think that he was taken in a legitimate manner, or according to the rules of sprot.

Have a self-respect that never slumbers nor permit yourself to descend into gossip.

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Imperfect Page

Our Homestead.

BY PHOEBE CARY.

Our old brown homestead reared its walls
From the wayside aloof,
Where the apple boughs could almost cast
Their fruitage on the roof;
And the cherry tree so near it grew,
Then when awake I've lain
In the lonesome nights and heard the limbs
As they creaked against the pane;
And those orchard trees; oh, those orchard trees—
I've seen my little brother rocked
In their tops by the summer breeze.

The sweetbrier upon the window sill,
Which the early birds made glad,
And the dark damask-rose by the garden fence
Were all the flowers we had.
I've looked at many a flower since then,
Far brought, and rich and rare,
To other eyes more beautiful,
But none to me so fair,
For those roses bright—oh, those roses bright,
I've twined them with my sister's locks,
That are laid in the dust from sight.

We had a well, a deep old well,
Where the spring was never dry;
And the cool drops down from the mossy stones
Were falling constantly;
And there never was water half so sweet
As that in my little cup,
Drawn up the curb by the rude old sweep
Which my father's hand set up;
And the deep old well—oh, that deep old well!
I remember yet the splashing sound
Of the bucket as it fell.

Our homestead had an ample hearth,
Where at night we loved to meet;
There our mother's voice was always kind,
And her smile was always sweet;
And there I've sat on my father's knee
And watched his truthful brow,
With my childish hands in his raven hair—
That hair is silver now!
But that broad hearth's light—oh, that broad hearth's light!
And my father's look and my mother's smile,
They are in my heart to-night

STYLES FOR THE LADIES.

Novelties are being daily brought forward in sun umbrellas and parasols. An entirely new style is the "polka dot borders," which are destined to share the honors with the "Pekin stripes." "Polka" dots were introduced in coaching parasols last season, but the "polka dot borders" are the latest novelty, They are of satin in a variety of colors, and the borders show alternate rows of stripes and polka dots. Those in navy blue, the fashionable greens and black satin with white dots, with satin stripes and "polka dot borders," are particularly attractive. These are all finished in choice handles of pearl or ivory in a variety of designs, tipped with gold and otherwise ornamented. A very pretty and economical parasol is in black satine, with satin stripes and satin borders. They are novel, tasty, serviceable, harmonizing with the Pekin stripes in dress material and decidedly superior to the all silk sun umbrellas that are made of poor quality of silk. These are handsomely mounted and the most fastidious taste can find gratification from goods of this class.

ORNAMENTAL MEDLEY.

Crystal is the leading novelty this season in the way of ornament. The new crystal is, however, very different from that which has sometimes born the same name, since it has nothing of pearly whiteness, but is clear like glass, being, indeed, nothing more than glass cut and fashioned into various shapes. It is conspicuous in millinary, on belt clasps and pins of various styles. New ornaments for the hair show heavy balls of crystal fancifully disposed, one of these being three globes set each on the end of a silver cross. Silver is the favorite metal employed in combination, and although gold with crystal is seen, it is used to a limited extent only when compered with the first named material New silver combs are finished by large crystal balls, and again is found a single ball of crystal, about the size of an ordinary marble, attached to a pin, which is run into the hair, while simlar balls are set upon long gilt or silver hairpins.

Chatelaines for holding the fan are declining in popularity, ribon being often substituted. The coming season will certainly enliven the demand for handsome fans, as it has recently become the fashion in Paris to employ the most famous artists in their decoration, and to have them made to correspond with particular toilets Rare fans, uniform in size and exquisitely colored, are mounted on costly sticks, and even the tips of the feathers are in some cases decorated with paintings as fine and delicate as those sent out from Copenhagen. A new fan conceals among its intricacies a powder puff and powder, as well as a tiny ivory comb. An entirely new combination for scarf pins, belt clasps and pins for the hair is that of garnet, blue and crystal glass Fine cut steel will be much used in the way of hair ornaments, and in view of the demand is brought out in a variety of novel designs New vinaigrettes are very small bottles of heavy glass with gold tops, finished by a carbuncle, laips lazuli, or some stone of like character, The tops open back by means of a spring and the bottle is so small as to be pirced in the glve of the left hand.

BONNETS BETWEEN WINTER AND SPRING.

Among the bonnets designed to form the connecting link between winter and spring styles are the following:

In the first place there is a white felt hat with a broad brim and a low crown. The crown is of felt, but the upper surface of the brim is plush. On the left side the brim is turned up and caught firmly to the crown. At the base of the crown at the back is a large rosette of white silk with a silver buckle in the centre, and attached to this rosette are two long white ostrich plumes that sweep over the top of the crown and left side to the front. At the base of the crown on the right side is a second rossette with a short plume attached that is carried forward round the base of the crown and meets the tips of the other plumes in front.

Another hat is plum-colored silk with shaded brown garniture. It has the brim raised in front and lined with three folds of satin in three of the palest shades of brown. The base of the crown is surrounded with an artistic scarf of the silk. The front of the crown is trimmed with a short but very broad curling plume shading from gold to dark brown. At the right side of the crown and with the head pointing downward is placed a large bird in the lightest brown tints.

There is an entire change in the style of combs. The present idea seems to be that the comb shall merely push forward the superabundant ornamentation of the head, consisting of light and fluffy crimped puffs and feathery curls of narnow, flat, many stranded braids, and that it shall lift away from the nape of the neck all floating ripplets. The comb is not intended by fashion to be worn with any low coiffure. The highest mode gives a narrow, three-forked, ball-headed affair, and the poniard, with one ball or a cross shaped hilt, carries out the same idea. This finishes a high headdressing with fine effect. So long ago, when Rachel was in this country it was *la haute mode*, and the great tragedienne wore at a dinner a poniard of gold in her jetty hair, in which were set three diamond solitaires.

THE PANIER RESTORED.

The most pointed surprise of the new season is the restoration of the panier, or the so-called Camargo puff, which was introduced in the eighteenth century along with the Watteau dresses and garden theatricals. It is predicted that fashion will restore the very Camargo which was once called "a rage and a vertigo," but until it is safe to venture upon extravagance paniers will be of the same material as the dress, and procured more by looping, draperies and trimmings than by separate puffs, wings, &c., applied to the costume.

For ordinary walking dresses a "trimmed" skirt—that is a skirt with the trimming arranged directly on it, is combined with a jacket more or less tight fitting or an overskirt and short skirt, the latter either trimmed with a simple flounce or left plain, according to the goods used Polonaises of simple designs are also employed to complete costumes, but are not so fashionable as the above mentioned arrangements. For suitings the "tailor" finish—rows of machine stitching—is the accepted trimming, the vest, collars, cuffs and revers of some different material from the rest of the garment. For costumes made of cloth and the heavier woolen goods used for early spring and traveling the underskirt is not unfrequently without trimming of any kind, excepting several rows of stitching near the bottom, and the overskirt is of some simple design, like the "Birena," the "Muriel" or the "Lilea," finished to match the underskirt.

THE FRANCISCA.

This is one of the simplest and most practical designs for a trimmed walking skirt. It has a moderately bouffan drapery, and is finished by a deep kilt plaiting on the bottom. This skirt is suitable alike for heavy or light goods, dressy or ordinary wear, and is really an excellent design for washing fabrics. For dressy wear, or where a combination of materials is used, the Berenice is especially desirable. This has a short, fully draped apron, from which revers are turned back and carried to the back, where they support the drapery in a moderate pouf. Another new style, especially suitable for supper silks and grenadines, is the Litta, which has the apron and side gores puffed and the back effectively draped. Two, and even three materials are used in combination for street costumes, and this applies to the simple suits made of percale, cotton satin, marine cloth and other fabrics for summer wear. The rule observed when only two fabrics are used is to have the costume itself made entirely of one goods and the accessories and trimmings of the other. There is a wide scope for the exercise of much taste in the selection and arangement of the goods to be used in combination, and while strong contrasts are allowable, good taste dictates that arrangements must not be bizarre in effect.

RECEPTION TOILETS.

An elegant reception toilet is arranged with the "Rosalind" train and the "Desiree" basque, made in moss green silk, with the vest, collar and cuffs on the basque of French moire of the same color, a satin stripe alternating with a watered one and the puffings on the front of white crepe lisse. This dress is trimmed with an exquisite fringe of green twist and chenill combined, having strands dotted with crystal beads. A very stylish dress is made in chine summer silk, dark plum and old gold colors, trimmed with plain plum colored silk and a rich fringe in which both colors are intermixed. The trained skirt is known as the "Gwendoline," and is trimmed with broad revers on the front, which are connected with panier drapery at the sides, while the back is looped in a simple but very effective manner. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with Marguerite plaitings of the the same material as the dress, headed by a chicoree ruching of old gold and plum colored silks. The "Anatolia" basque has a plain vest in front with broad revers at the sides continuing to the back, which is much longer than the front.

The "Paulyna" costume is designed for a young lady of fourteen, and is very handsome. The "Dotha" skirt is another attractive style. The "Brenda" jacket is decidedly masculine in character, and has a coat back, with the side forms carried to the shoulders.

Croup.— Croup requires prompt and vigorous treatment. or it may speedily prove fatal. On this account no mother ought ever to be without ipecacuanha-wine in the house. Directly the metallic cough peculiar to the complaint is heard, give the child a teaspoonful every en minutes till he vomits freely. He is then safe until medical aid can be procured. He should be kept in a warm room two or three days, and the simple cough medicine recommended for a child should be given him. As ipecacuanha quickly deteriorates in quality, a fresh supply should be obained every three months. As long as the wine is clear, it is good; when it is thick it is of no use.

Tools for Young People.

Buy tools for your boys, and if you have no boys, buy tools for your girls. It will not harm any girl to learn to drive a nail or saw a board, and do it well, and if she knows how, she will, without any doubt, many times find it convenient, no matter what may be her fortune in life. For every one it will be a great advantage to cultivate mechanical skill; no one has too much of it. Nothing will be handier, or be acceptable on more occasions than to know how to use a few common tools. To begin with, the outfit need not cost over $10, but we will say $25. For this he may buy a square, a jack-plane, a smoothing-plane, a hand-ax, a hammer, a draw-shave, some dividers, a bit stock and half a dozen bits, a half dozen chisels, a bench screw—a small bench he can make—a few files, a whetstone, a hand-saw, a rip-saw, a screw-driver. Then with the rest of the $25 he can buy a little wire, an assortment of screws, a few of a kind, an assortment of nails, and a small quantity of pieces of board of various dimentions. The tools should be of good quality. In a little time some of these will be lost or broken, but what of it? So is money lost and thrown away. It is a profitable training for every one to learn how to use money properly. To learn they need to begin early under good instruction. Twenty-five dollars in money may be spent a thousand ways for things which will do less good than the tools. Although this may seem to some a large amount to pay for tools, $25 would be considered a small item as an inheritance for a young man. Then buy the children some tools, and they will learn to make many playthings for themselves, and be less likely to get into bad company. They will be happier, wiser, better; they will have a stronger attachment for home, and a greater love for parents, and these are a priceless fortune to any young man or woman; a fortune which cannot be lost by any failure of banks or depreciation in real estate.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A Comedy of Errors.

A solon of the Senate occupied the same house with a clerk of the same name. As both are modest, elderly gentlemen, we will call on Senator Bang and the other Simon Bang. One has a modest little attic, and the other a handsome suite of apartments on the ground floor. Both gentlemen had ordered suits of clothes—the senator from Timme & Co., the leading fashionable tailor of the national capital; the clerk from a little box of an establishment that looked as if one could run a stick through, shoulder up, and march off.

As luck would have it the parcels containing the two suits arrived nearly at the same time, and the stupid girl, not well up in writing, mistook S. Bang for Senator Bang, and Senator Bang for S. Bang. and so served the clothes. The senator is a simple-wayed old gentleman, and donned the common suit unsuspectingly, while the clerk, thinking the stuff he had selected made up far better than he anticipated, did the same.

The result was the dignified solon was refused admission to the floor of the House because of his common appearance, while the clerk bloomed into a gentleman. So marked was his appearance that a widow he had been courting for several years accepted him at once and named the happy day.

But for the interference of Timme, the fashionable tailor, who, getting wind of his best customer's extraordinary clothes, resolved himself into a detective, the error never would have be rectified. As it was the poor clerk was arrested, with his bride, on their way to church, and the poor lady, so lately wed, had to furnish the money to buy off her newly-made husband. As it was, woman-like, she got comfort from punishing the most innocent man of the affair. She wrote the unsuspecting Senator a sarcastic note, begging him to accept her husband's clothes, which he was then wearing, as a present.—*Washington Capital.*

Cream Eating.

Mr. Charles A. Holmes says in the *Rural Home*, that though he was born and brought up on a farm, he never remembered eating cream until his first visit to New York city, where a friend invited him to a lunch house called "The Dairy." He ate there a bowl of cream (so-called —probably two-thirds milk, and brown bread, and was ever after partial to that diet—in fact, in nine cases out of ten he takes nothing else for supper, and is healthier and happier therefor. Cream is more palatable and healthier than butter, and less expensive. Sweet cream! how city people would smack their lips over the thought, yet farmers do not seem to use it freely as food. Baked sweet apples, and strawberries and cream —what dish can be more enticing? Butter is a habit that grows on one like smoking; we eat it in our travels even if it has a bad taste, rather than take the sweet, fragrant bread alone then we eat more and more as the years go by, until we dispose of a quarter of a pound daily without being conscious of it. Add to this the fat of meats, and that used by the good wife as "shortening," and is it a wonder that the doctor is the moneyed man of the town? Try the milk and cream cure. Season it if you will, call it butter if you will, but try it, and see if the hard times and other diseases do not begin to disappear.

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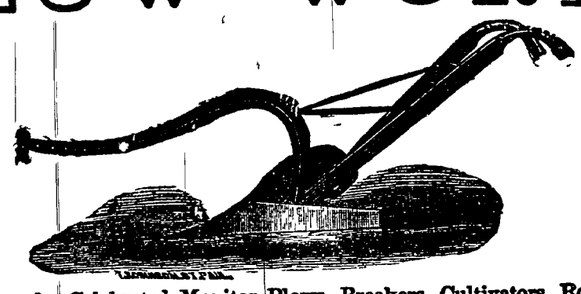

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"	Six Months,	1 50
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Local business notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Original poetry, $1 per line.

All bills for Advertising will be collected monthly.

BISMARCK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879.

AT last the great pedestrian match in New York is finished. Rowell and Harriman gobbled the gait money.

BAYARD's chances for the Presidency in 1880 are looming rapidly. The Chicago *Times* has gone back on him.

"WE breathe *earier* now," is the grammatical manner in which the editor of the Inter-Gary *State* announces the devotion of a majority of his anatomy to respiratory purposes.

BY the way, what disposition does Hayes propose to make of Stanley Matthews? That political infant is too weak to be weaned, and Hayes really owes him a hind tit on the National pig.

WE now understand why Carson, of the Red River *Independent*, denied, during the winter, his immediate intention of quitting Fargo and journalism. He was only waiting for spring to come and the tumble bugs to roll him out of town.

IT WON'T be long ere the river breaks up, hoop, la! It won't be long ere the river breaks up, hurrah! It won't be long ere the river breaks up and the ice comes down ker slosh and ker slup, when we'll all drink stone blind: Johnny fill up the bowl.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Yankton *Herald* wants to know if Judge Bennett will accept a second term as delegate to Congress. We feel authorized to say that he will not The interposition of more or less Democratic votes will induce him to decline to squint, even casually, at such a consummation.

IT HAS been intimated by one of the colonels of the Seventh Cavalry that he intends to erect a head on the editor of THE TRIBUNE. In this connection we would observe that our office hours are from 12 M. to four the next morning, and that no further invitation should be deemed necessary to the approaching festivities.

THE Chicago *Telegraph* copies from the *Republican* without credit an item in relation to the narrow-gauge railroad to be built from Deadwood to the coal banks by S. A. Lewis and others, and THE TRIBUNE copies it and credits it to the *Telegraph*.—*Fargo Republican.*

THE TRIBUNE owes the *Republican* an apology for crediting anything from its columns to a reliable paper, and cheerfully accords it.

WHAT kind of a Governor has Hayes saddled on Dakota, anyhow? From all accounts, this chap Howard got up on his ear, and because the Legislature declined to pass some bills in which he was personally interested, and passed others which he was personally interested against, he began slinging vetoes right and left and killing bills whenever they came within gun-shot, and all this to vent his spleen against members who refused to be controlled by him. Now this is not a matter, nor is Howard a man to be regulated by impeachment. Justice to the people of the Territory imperatively demands the interposition of feathers, tar and a well developed rail.

WILLIAM F. STOREY has at last made good his threat to enlarge the Chicago *Times*, and put it on an independent basis, politically. But in changing the form and style, he has produced the most ungodly looking sheet, mechanically, ever presented to a suffering public. It's make-up looks as if it were controlled by blacksmiths, while the new system of head-lining would do credit to the back districts of Minnesota. Storey has enjoyed the reputation of being an excellent newspaper man, but his new venture suggests the impression that he has lost his grip, or has confided his interests to a lot of Michigan lumbermen, with instructions to do their worst with his journal.

UNHESITATINGLY and without fear of successful opposition, we nominate Senator Sargeant for the Presidency on the Democratic and Republican tickets. His confirmed habit of staying away from Washington renders him eminently eligible. We would then suggest the selection of a batch of congressmen, whose election shall be considered as sentence to the penitentiary for life, and to complete this long needed reform, we would recommend that the Capitol and the various Department Buildings be transformed into asylums for the wives and children of the congressmen aforesaid. All these things will meet a want long felt and will enable the people of the nation to recuperate.

THERE is considerable wonder expressed by the various Democratic newspapers, because the St. Louis *Post and Dispatch* (Dem.) strongly opposed Randall for the Speakership. The fact is, there is a bitter personal understanding between Samuel and that gifted leader of the young Democracy, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, who does the editing for the *P. & D.*, and it is less than a year ago that the latter gave the former a lively deal. By the way, now is a good time for Pulitzer, and Hutchins, of the Washington *Post* to display their information concerning the curly headed speaker, and especially for Hutchins to narrate why he abandoned his end of the attack and left the fight to Pulitzer.

WHEN asked by an interviewer if Hayes were a candidate for re-nomination, Stanley Matthews, that guileless guide, philosopher and friend to the incumbent administration, declined to answer, though garrulous on every other topic. It is not impossible that Hayes has some weak and maudlin hope that the seat of his trowsers will once again be annointed with the glue of a Republican nomination and fastened to the cane bottom of the Presidential chair, as a sort of vindication of his want of policy, notwithstanding his threat not to run for a second term, and if that be his ambition Matthews would be apt to know of it. Hayes is a sort of compromize between Pickwick and Pecksniff, without the simplicity of the former or the courage of the latter, and no dependence whatever can be placed in him or his promises. By all means he should be nominated, and then clear the ring for the second round between him and Sammy Tilden.

WITH the discovery that the Missouri river is navigable to within a few miles of Helena, Montana, dies the last vestige of the American "Frontier," save as the word may be applied to the Dominion border, the two Oceans and the Rio Grande. The Eastern and Western Divides are united. The line of demarkation is obliterated. The little patch of country, whose bourne has been eyed as "unsafe lands" has been crossed and surrounded, and the Western and Eastern bands of the continent are cemented. The pioneer is dead. The civilization of the Eastern slope grasps hands with the intelligence of the slope to the West, and the sun shaking the waters of the Atlantic from its wings, looks down upon no undiscovered country, until he bathes them again in the ripples of the Pacific. We are glad of this, as it will enable four of our subscribers at Helena and six at Miles City to remit promptly $2.50 per head, or have their papers stopped remorselessly.

AN enthusiastic individual has projected a monster excursion across the continent in honor of Grant's arrival home, and has invited some 75,000 law abiding citizens to participate therein. Unquestionably a number of probable delegates to the grand zoological entertainment, yclped the Republican convention, will be roped in, and brought within the focus of the peripatetic statesmen's blandishments, all of which will redound to the greater glory of Grant, the National Whisky Ring and the political pimps and blood-suckers to whose hands his destinies are confided. By these means it is hoped to secure his nomination by apparent acclamation, it being understood that his admirers shall precipitate themselves under the wheels of his triumphal car, juggernaut fashion, and regard his success as the salvation of the Lord. It is a beautiful scheme which will undoubtedly be appreciated by all save those who have only a vote at an election, and not a voice at aristocratic junketings.

LETTERS from Leadville (Col.) report a most disastrous state of affairs in that El Dorado. The mines do not pan up to popular expectation and the inhabitants of the locality are chiefly engaged in starving-to-death. Thousands, for whom there is no work, are constantly pouring in, to find living high and wealth scarce. High toned people, accustomed to boarding on the top shelf at home, are licking the steam off kitchen windows, in the hardness af their upness, and the whole business is pronounced decidedly inimical to the gastric juices. Sickness prevails, resulting from the rarified atmosphere, and in the medical vineyard the harvest is ripe and the saw-bones few and inexperienced. Meantime the lands of Northern Dakota all wax fat and fatter even unto fatness, so that when the half starved wretches of Leadville get ready for honest labor, the country hereabouts will be obese even unto obesity and prepared to yield abundantly. You chaps in the states want to give up this "gold on the surface" idea, and seek it where it may be found readily by an industrious application of the spade and reaper.

REPORTS from New York seem to indicate that old man Tilden is not so dead as former dispatches were inclined to indicate. By a grand *coup d'etat*, he has seized the county government of New York, and is in a fair way to gobble Tammany, which will give him the State and insure him a strong boost in the convention. Still this may not prove all his friedds claim for him. Tilden is great in details, but not always magnificent in the manipulation of the wires that bind the Democratic States. He has powerful enemies right in his own bailiwick, and when the tug comes, it is not impossible that he will be slaughtered by a compromize, as Blaine and Bristow were in the Radical convention, and that too by Democrats who would rather elect a Republican than see Samuel called of the Lord But the old man evilently means to give them a whirl, and if he succeeds in securing the nomination, and "reconciling the elements," there will be considerable whooping up for the God and morality party to overcome.

IT WILL take a special act of Congress, backed by the army of the United States to induce us to publish another advertisement for the Government. Some time ago we printed one and incautiously presented a bill of $2.00 therefor. Straightway down upon us came every Department of national affairs with blanks, documents and vouchers peremptorily demanding immediate signature (in triplicate). Following these arrived a bale of vouchers, documents and blanks with stern admonitions to sign under the severest penalties. Close behind them came two car loads of affidavits to be sworn to. In vain we offered to withdraw the bill. Fruitlessly we proposed to knock two hundred per cent. off the claim. These propositions were met with more affidavits, further documents, additional vouchers and supplementary blanks. We explained that we were a poor country editor and could not afford any further efforts to collect that bill. We were $4 out for postage and $17 for notary's fees. But the Government was inexorable. We hired a lawyer to negotiate and paid him $10. Several influential friends in congress pleaded our poverty and tried to induce the Departments to let upon us. Discreet agents were employed to offer small sums to the various Secretaries as inducements to take a receipt in full. Everything failed. At length there came a check on the United States Treasury accompanied by four tierces of receipts which threatened unhappiness without our sign manual. Then we grinned. We wrote a letter to the Government stating that we had quit swearing, but it might understand what untimate disposition would be made of us if we signed a single noun substantive one of them, and sent the blanks back C. O. D. We are $97.50 out on the account. Which it is the reason why it will take a special act of Congress, backed by the army of the United States to induce us to publish another advertisement for the Government, and the same we will always maintain or bust.

Change of Time.

The business men of this city are considering the feasability of doing business hereafter by *mean Meridian* (local) time, instead of St. Paul time. This will give a man half an hour longer to sleep in the morning, and the supper bell will not have to be rung in the middle of the afternoon, and the breakfast gong will not disturb the sleeper's sunrise slumbers.

A Cake Walk for Everybody.

The live and let live Meat and Vegetable Market opened its doors to the people of Mandan today. Cornelius Lowney and Frank McLear are the proprietors. Don't fail to give them a call as they will keep a large variety of all kinds of stock at prices to suit everybody.

New assortment of Bouretts goods. **Fine Styles** at
WATSONS'

Silks in all shades at Dan Eisenberg's.

Cash paid for furs.
HALLETT & KEATING.

Laces and Hamburg Edgings at reduced prices at Dan Eisenberg's.

For Sale.

Three Hundred Bushels of No. 1 Potatoes.
S. H. EMMERSON.
43tf Sheridan House.

Bargain.

Four lots for sale for $88.
25tf FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

Cash paid for furs.
HALLETT & KEATING.

For Sale.

Thirty-one head of No. 1 Missouri Mules and Horses at Ben Ash's stable, law for cash or good paper.
43-44 BASBY & RANKIN.

New goods at
J. W. WATSON & BRO.

A Bargain.

320 acres, one mile from the Sheridan House, at ten dollars per acre.
16tf GEO. W. SWEET.

Money to Loan.

On Real Estate or approved collaterals.
15tf GEO. P. FLANNERY.

Legal.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh. } ss. In Dist. Court 3d Judicial dist

Frederick W. Jones, Plaintiff,
vs.
Harriet Jones, Defendant.

To Harriet Jones, above named defendant:

You will please take notice that the deposition of Mary E. Jones, witness for the plaintiff in the above entitled action, will be taken by H. W. Gage, Esq., a notary public duly authorized by the laws of the State of Maine to administer oaths therein, at his office in the City of Portland, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, on the 6th day of April, 1879, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and to adjourn from day to day if necessary, said deposition to be used upon the trial of said action in said court.

Dated Bismarck the 10th day of March 1879.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
49-44 Attorneys for Pltff.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, made and executed by James D. Wakeman, of the city of Bismarck, Dakota Territory, by J. E. Walker, his attorney in fact, to John C. Oswald, of Hennepin County State of Minnesota, bearing date the Twenty-Seventh day of December, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Burleigh, Territory of Dakota, on the Twenty-Seventh day of December, 1877, in Book "B" of Mortgages, on page 28, the making and execution of the above described indenture of mortgage being fully ratified and confirmed by the making and executing by the said J. D. Wakeman and Josie Wakeman, his wife, to said John C. Oswald of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing the same date and of the same tenor and effect as the indenture of mortgage first above described, and therein expressly confirming said J. E. Walker's acts in the premises, which said last described mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Burleigh, Dakota Territory, on the 30th day of August, 1878, in Book "B" of Mortgages on page 75. That there is now due and unpaid at the date of this notice as principal and interest on said mortgage the sum of Five Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-One dollars and Eighty-Two cents ($5,671.82); and no proceedings at law or in equity having been taken to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, on Monday the 31st day of March, 1879, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of Champion Hall, in the City of Bismarck, (that being the place where the District Court for the County of Burleigh was last held) the sheriff of said county or his deputy will sell at public auction and to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said debt, with costs and expenses allowed by law, together with an attorney fee of One Hundred dollars as provided for in said mortgage.

Said above mentioned premises being described as follows: Lot number ten (10) in block number fifty (50) and lots number four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) eleven, (11) twelve, (12) in block number forty-seven (47) according to the recorded plat of the city of Bismarck, Burleigh County, D. T., now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

JOHN E. CARLAND, Atty for mortgagee. JOHN C. OSWALD, Mortgagee.
Bismarck, Feb. 14, 1879. 38-44

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, made and executed by C. A. Lounsberry and L. V. Lounsberry, of Bismarck, D. T., to James Peoples of the same place, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, D. T., on the 18th day of March, 1878, in Book "B" of Mortgages on Page Forty (40), on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice as principal and interest the sum of Six Hundred and Sixty-Six Dollars, and no proceedings in law or in equity having been taken to recover any part of said debt secured by said mortgage, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the sheriff of Burleigh county, or his deputy, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday the 14th day of April, 1879, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of Champion Hall in the city of Bismarck, that being the place where the District Court for Burleigh County was last held, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said sum of Six Hundred and Sixty Six Dollars, together with the costs allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of Twenty-Five Dollars provided for in said mortgage, said above mentioned premises being described as follows:

Lots Seventeen (17) and Eighteen (18) in Block Forty-Two (42) according to the recorded plat of the city of Bismarck now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

JAMES PEOPLES, Mortgagee.
JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated March 1, 1879. 40-46

Dr. A. J. HOGG,

Office on Third Street, in rear of Merchants Hotel. 39

BISMARCK AND FT. BUFORD STAGE AND EXPRESS AND U.S. MAIL

Leave Bismarck for Fort Buford and intervening points Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., making the full trip in five days.

Stages will leave Buford on same days as from Bismarck, at 6 a. m.

For Express, Passage or Freight apply to GEO. E. REED, agent, at U. S. Express office, Bismarck, D. T.
5tf

Or to LEIGHTON & JORDAN, Fort Buford.

LOUNSBERRY & BENTLEY,

DEALERS IN

Real Estate

Tribune Block,

Bismarck, D. T.

AGENTS FOR

The sale of city lots, cultivated farms and wild lands North Pacific Preferred Stock, Sioux Scrip, Soldiers Additional Homesteads, etc., located or supplied; personal examinations of lands made. Will file Soldiers' Declaritories, pay taxes, furnish abstracts, place loans, etc. The best of Michigan, Minnesota and Dakota references given upon application.

NOTICE THE FOLLOWING:

FOR SALE.—An improved farm of 160 acres with 60 acres broken; good house and stable, one mile from the Sheridan House. ***Price $1,750.***

FOR SALE.—An improved farm of 120 acres, with eleven acres fenced; log house and stables; about two miles from Bismarck. ***Price $1,200.***

FOR SALE.—An improved farm of 160 acres, about two miles from Bismarck; twenty acres broken; log buildings. ***Price, $1,600.***

FOR SALE.—Sections 27 and 35, township 138, range 79; about six miles from Bismarck; both unimproved, but beautiful land. ***Price, $5 per acre.***

FOR SALE.—320 acres of excellent land, 1½ miles from Bismarck. Terms, half cash and balance at interest on time to be agreed upon. ***Price, $10 per acre.***

FOR SALE.—Six acres close the city limits, with valuable quary of Sand stone on it. ***Price, $25 per acre.***

FOR SALE—A good new house of four rooms and woodshed, with twelve lots and the whole enclosed with a good fence; two cellars; stable for fourteen head of stock; barn with hay-loft, and a good well of water. The property insured for three years. Price $1,500; $1,000 cash, balance on one year's time. 38

FOR SALE OR RENT—A new 1½ story frame house with excellent cellar, good well of water. Stabling for 18 head of stock, and two lots fenced in with good fence. Three blocks from depot. Price $1,200 if sold soon, if not sold it will be rented at $20 per month. 38

FOR SALE, OR RENT.—A comfortable new house and one lot in the central part of the city. ***Price, $1400.***

FOR SALE.—Lots 17 and 18 in block 75, city proper. Will be sold cheap if taken soon.

SOLDIERS' additional homestead scrip on hand at $2 25 per acre. This scrip has all been approved by the Land Commissioner at Washington, and is the best kind of land scrip in the market, as title can be had at once with improvement.

BISMARCK AND STANDING ROCK STAGE AND EXPRESS LINE.

Leaves Bismarck every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday morning at 8 a. m. arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours.

Leave Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a. m. arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. PEOPLES & CO., Bismarck, or
JNO THOMSON & CO., Standing Rock, D. T.
6m

EMANUEL C. BROHOLM, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Fourth Street, opposite Bismarck Hotel.

Fine Custom Work made to Order

in all the latest styles and warranted. Use the best of stock in all custom work. A specially made of

Neat Repairing.

My motto is "Good Work at fair prices. 6m1

E. L. Strauss & Bro., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS

BISMARCK, D. T.

J. W. RAYMOND & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

BISMARCK, D. T.

IMPERFECT PAGE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWS AND NOTES.

Good puns travel all over the country, but who ever saw a poor pun-stir?—*New Northwest.*

The Zulus struck right at the vital part of their foe in South Africa. They killed a quartermaster at the first lick.—*Fort Benton Record.*

Our "devil" has invented a machine for grinding out poetry on the "beautiful spring," but before it could be put into operation the blamed thing froze up and left us minus the poetry.—*Wyoming* (Ill.) *Post.*

The Clare County, (Mich.) *Press* is for sale. The sole reason for selling out, Mr. Goodenough, the publisher, declares, is, that "he desires to put many hundred miles more between himself and his mother-in-law," and further adds, that 'lest this should be considered a joke, I solemnly affirm that this is a fact, so help me Almighty."

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck Post Office, for the week ending, Saturday, March 22, 1879:

Anderson J	Knutson Louise
Burns John	Lincoln Chas Foster
Ballentine Robert	McMillen Hughey
Clark Henry Clay	McGraw John F
Faust Chas	Mason James
Fisher F	Newton Geo M
Gifford A C	Priest Ruby
Heitgen John W 2	Tompkins Carrie 2
Halliey Tim	Taggart Robert
Jefferson Gilley H	Wright C J
Kinney C E	Walson W A

If the above letters are not called for in Thirty Days they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, at Washington Persons calling for any of the above will please say "Advertised Letters," and give date of list. C. A. LOUNSBERRY, P. M.

To Whom it may Concern

Notice is hereby given that I shall claim all improvements made on my claim consisting of the E½ and NW¼ of Section 27, Town 149, Range 81, as soon as I shall perfect my title to the same.

F F. GERARD.

Mandan, D. T., March 18, 1879. 43-48.

Wanted.

A woman to cook and do general house work in an army officer's family at Standing Rock. Apply at once at THE TRIBUNE office. References required. 40tf

Black Grosgrain Cashmere Oriental and Guinet Silks **Very Cheap** at

J. W. WATSON & BRO.

O. F. C., Fourth street, is the place to get your drinks early and late.

Black Cashmere very fine and very cheap.

J. W. WATSON & BRO.

Money to Loan.

Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers.

M. P. SLATTERY,
12m4 Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

Why not make up your minds, at present, what Hotel you are going to stop at when you arrive in New York? The Grand Central, on Broadway, is now kept on both the American plan at $2.50 to $3.00, and the European plan at $1.00, and upwards, per day. An elegant Restaurant, at moderate prices is conducted by the Hotel.

To be or not to be, that is the great problem before the people of Bismarck, and when in future years the self made men now struggling along unnoticed by the outside world, are asked what gave them the strength and courage to persevere and win, it will be in the early and constant use of the Belle of Moorhead Flour. For sale by all grocers. 88

Proposals for Plowing.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. INDIAN AGENT,
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, D. T., March 20, 1879.

As per instructions from the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, sealed proposals in duplicate indorsed "Proposals for Plowing" will be received at this office until 12 M. April 10, 1879, for cross plowing Eight Hundred Acres, more or less, of old land, and breaking Twelve Hundred Acres of prairie sod. Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee in the sum equal to One Thousand Dollars, and signed by two good and responsible guarantors, certified to be such by a United States officer or some responsible party known to this office. The breaking will be required to be done in tracts of ten (10) acres or more each, at such places on the reservation as may be designated by the United States Indian Agent The whole amount of cross plowing will be required to be completed by May 15th and the breaking by June 15th, 1879. All contracts will be subject to the approval of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs The Department reserves the right to increase or decrease the amount of land to be broken and to reject any and all bids. The work must be done in a good, workmanlike manner and to the satisfaction of the undersigned In case of an award, bonds to the amount of one half the amount of the contract will be required for its faithful performance Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals.

J. A. STEPHAN,
43 44 U. S. Indian Agent.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh. } ss in Justice Court, before Geo. H. Glass, Justice of the Peace.

C M. Wise, vs Charles Brown, } Summons.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Charles Brown, Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office in the City of Bismarck, in said county, on the 1st day of May, 1879, at 2 o'clock p m, to answer to the complaint of the above named plaintiff, C M. Wise, who claims to recover of you the sum of Thirty five Dollars principal and interest due upon a certain promissory note executed by you at Sioux City, Iowa, January 1, 1872.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and answer said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will take Judgment against you for the said amount of Thirty-five Dollars, together with costs and damages.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1879,

GEO. H. GLASS,
STOYELL & BALL, City Justice.
Plaintiff's Attys. 42-44

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh. } ss In Justice Court before Geo H. Glass, Justice of the Peace.

J A. Stoyell vs Harry Brownson. } Summons.

The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Harry Brownson, Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office in the City of Bismarck, in said county, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m. to answer to the complaint of above named plaintiff, J. A. Stoyell, who claims to recover of you the sum of Forty-six Dollars and Twenty-five Cents principal and interest due upon two promissory notes, dated February 20, 1875, given by you to James S Winston & Co., and to the Edwinton Lumber Co. or successors, and by them transferred to J. A. Stoyell for value.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the said amount of Forty-six Dollars and Twenty-five cents together with costs and damages.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1879.

GEO. H. GLASS.
STOYELL & BALL, City Justice.
Plaff's Attorneys. 42-44

City Ordinance.

CITY HALL, March 5, 1879.

The City Council of the City of Bismarck do Ordain;

That whereas the real estate hereinafter described, and belonging to the City of Bismarck, remains unsold; that the same be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 9th day of April, 1879, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, said sale to commence at the city hall and adjourn to the premises to be sold. Terms of sale to be cash, payable at the time of purchase, or else the premises will be immediately offered for sale to the next highest bidder. Said real estate being described as follows:

Lots Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17), Thirty-one (31), in Block Eighty-four (84); lots Twenty-five (25) and Twenty-six (26) in Block Thirty (30); Lots Four (4) Five (5) and Eight (8) in Block One Hundred and Twenty (120); Lots Four (4), Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14) in Block One Hundred and Twenty-two (122); Loth Three (3), Nine (9), Ten (10, and Twenty (20) in Block Ninety-eight (98); Lots Three (3), Nine (9), Ten (10), Twenty-one (21) Twenty-two (22), in Block Seventy-two (72); Lots Thirteen (13) and Twenty-four (24) in Block Thirty seven (37); Lots Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) in Block Fifty-one (51).

This ordinance to take effect from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 5, 1879.

Attest: ASA FISHER,
M. O'SHEA, Mayor pro tem.
City Clerk. 41-44

Execution Sale.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh. } ss In Dist Court, 3d Judicial District.

J. S. Winston and E. T. Winston, copartners under the firm name and style of J. S. Winston & Co. Plaintiffs, vs. J. O. Simmons, Defendant. }

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh. } ss

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Dakota Territory within and for Burleigh County, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of J. O. Simmons, I have seized all the right and title which the said J. O Simmons had on the twelfth day of March, A. D, 1879, of, in and to the following described premises to-wit: The north one-half of the north east one-fourth of the south-west one-fourth of Section Thirty, Township One Hundred and Thirty-nine, Range Eighty, which I shall expose for sale as the law directs, on the Twenty-ninth day of April. A D. 1879, at two o'clock in the afternoon at the front door of the house in which the District Court for said Burleigh County was last held, to wit: the front door of Champion Hall, situate on Fourth Street, in the City of Bismarck in said Burleigh County.

Dated March 13, 1879.

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Sheriff Burleigh County, D. T.
By L. N. GRIFFIN, Deputy.
JOHN A. STOYELL,
Plaintiffs Attorney. 42-45

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA County of Burleigh. } ss In third Judicial District Court.

John S. Mann, Pltff. vs H. Brownson. Deft. } SUMMONS.

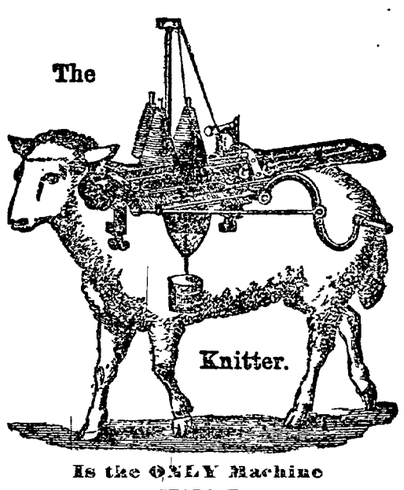
The Territory of Dakota to H. Browson, Defendant above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber, at his office in the city of Bismarck, in said County, within thirty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service.

If you fail to answer the complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judment against you for the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-five Dollars besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated at Bismarck, D T., this 5th day of March 1879.

STOYELL & BALL,
43tf Plaintiff's Atty.. Bismarck, D. T,



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and narrow and widen it; that can

Shape and Complete

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KNIT THEM IN ALL SIZES.

Women can make $5.00 a day with it.

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I wish to sell my Restaurant at Fort Custer, Montana, consisting of

One Building 20x50, Cook House, Laundry, Stables, Ice House, Garden, Furniture, and Everything pertaining to a First-Class House.

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P.S.—If you will send us the names of a half dozen high-priced papers in which you would advertise **JUST NOW**, if a satisfactory inducement is made, we will submit a proposition by return mail, which we think will please you. *Money saved is money earned.* Send copy of the advertisement you will use and state in what paper you saw this.

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We offer choice varieties of this most remarkable new fruit, imported direct from Japan *Ironclad* Apples, *Sharpless Seedling* Strawberry, *Gregg* Raspberry. Complete assortment of *Fruit*, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Flower and Plant *Novelties.* Send for new Catalogue.

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$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the **Fireside Visitor.** Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

30 Fancy Cards, Chromo, Snowflake, etc., no 2 alike, with name, 10c. J. Minkler & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, Glass, Mirrors and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished. Cabinet Work made to order. Third Street, Bismarck, D. T. 26

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THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS Has a Pad differing from all others, in cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the **BALL** in the cup **PRESSES BACK the INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER.** With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. **Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.**

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King Barber Shop,

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Shaving, Champooning, &c. Hot and cold Baths. None but the best workmen employed. Near Merchants Hotel, Bismarck D. T.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

Third Street, next door back of Merchants Hotel.

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English and French Cassimeres and Worsteds

which will be made up in the latest and nobbiest styles. Have procured the services of Mr. Held, a first-class cutter. A good fit guaranteed. Give me a call and see for yourself. Clothing cleaned and repaired on short notice. 17m8

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Furniture, Brackets, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Fine Chromos, Engravings, etc. Furniture neatly repaired and all kinds of work make to order. General agent for Silver Reed Organs. Third St., second door north of Merchants Hotel.

European Steamship AGENCY.

CABIN and STEERAGE PASSENGERS

BOOKED TO AND FROM

ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Lowest Rates to or from Bismarck to London, Liverpool, Etc. $65.00.

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Headquarters for Army and Missouri River People. 1tf

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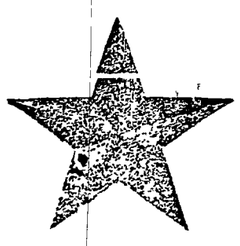

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Manufacturer of

Fine Cigars,

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These Horrid Boys.

"Mercy what a noise! Look at that chair, with a string tied on the arms and made fast to the writing desk and flower stand, all to be driven tandem by that young imp in kilt skirt and fancy hat and shoes! Who upset that work-basket? and, good gracious, what work has been made with my wool and thread! There's the last *Graphic* torn to scraps and stuffed in the cuspidore with my new screw-driver that I lost a week ago. What is he doing with the cat? and, dear me, if he hasn't thrown grandma's spectacles into the grate!"

"Where's Harry? Run to the kitchen and see. All the eggs are broken in the basket of folded clothes, and the milk for pudding has been fed to the cat and dog. Bridget Lannigan is in a towering rage, and says, "Phat's the use of shlavin' to kape clane wid such a young divil forinst ye?" Miss Frigidity Fussbunch calls, and is horrified at being requested to be a horse and let Harry "ride straddle to Boston." She is questioned, also, on many delicate points. He gets very close to her and asks what that white stuff on her face is, and what makes her wear such a funny little hat.

A few years of this juvenile terror and then appears another stage of the boy. He gets a fever only appeased by marbles. It is useless to head off this phase; if it is shut off in one direction it breaks out violently in some other. It goes through a period of six or seven years and costs much in anxiety, broken window panes and mortified pride. He is afflicted with rats, pigeons and other boyish complaints, which are harmless, but annoying. He brings in six dirty steeltraps to amuse his sick sister, who grows worse under it, and in his solicitude he straps his legs fast to six feet of stilts and stoops to enter the door of her room, to the horror and dismay of his mother. He brings little notes home from school, which he tries to explain in a favorable light, but fails to convince his parents that it was "only because Bill Wilson dropped his slate on Abe Hennegan's toes and made me laugh." He carves his awkward initials on old Mrs. Williams' cellar door and she threatens his arrest. He goes to to see "Humpty Dumpty" and comes home and throws real brickbats at his aunt, and Bridget is met with a battering blow from his head when she is bringing in the coal. He makes life a burden and home a snare and a delusion. He tears the comforts in more ways than one and slits the pillow-cases to match them.

Lively Connecticut Cider.

A Norwich man put up twelve bottles of cider, against the no license law, this season, and when he went down cellar to get a bottle for a friend, the other night, he found that five of them had burst. He picked up a sound one and returned above stairs. He held the bottle at an angle of 62 1-2 degrees north latitude, between his knees, and cut the wires that girt the cork. There was a flash and a report, and the cork struck the northern brink of his wife's ear, while the entire pint of cider, making nearly as good time as the cork, struck the expectant friend friend full in the mouth. Never having accustomed himself to drinking cider in this way, that is, on the fly, he reminded the dejected possessor of the bottle that he had been able to get only a smell of the liquor, and advised him to open another bottle. The request was complied with, and the host brought up another bottle, and in order to avoid accidents and also save the cider, he turned the neck of the bottle into a pitcher before he cut the wires. Then he served the cords in the presence of a small but highly appreciative and attentive audience. The second manœuver, as far as getting the cider out of the bottle and into the pitcher was concerned, was a complete success, but the idea that it might refuse to stay there does not appear to have struck him half so forcibly as did the cider when, with unimpaired agility and strength it shot forth and raked him from the bottom button of his vest to the back part in his hair. About a thimbleful of the liquid remained in the bottom of the pitcher, and this was drank in solemn silence by the guest, who pronounced it to be exceedingly good, but nervously muttered something about setting the children a bad example of extravagence and waste when the opening of a third bottle was suggested.

The Speaker's Room.

The Speaker of the House has to keep a sort of hollow log to which he can retreat from the throng of struggling legislators before him. An important place the Speaker's room is. Possibly not half of those familiar with capitol know where it is. Not the Speaker's room down in the guide-books—a big, die-floored, well-windowed reception room just back of the chamber in which the House sits. That room is currently known as the Speaker's room, but the Speaker never sees any one there whom he wants to see. It is too open and accessible by half. The conferences which the Speaker has at which any thing is done are not held in this marble-walled saloon. It is a little closet in a dark entry below the hall. It is hard by a private staircase. The glazed door is screeened by green baize. There is not the sign of name or note on the door, and it is one of the few doors unmarked in the capitol. The corridor has no light, and on a cloudy day is quite dark.

Once inside, you see a room partly covered by a carpet partly ragged. The window—there is only one—is screened in some cheap way. There is room for a straggling table, one lounge and three chairs. There is room for nothing else. If you know him, you have got in without a card. If you do not know him, you have not got in at all. And in such a room you find the third officer of the government hard at work. It is significant of the publicity of public life, when it is unfenced by class rank, that it is only in some such coal-hole that he can get time to work. Unless he hides himself, so many people have a right to see him that his whole time runs to waste. It is in this little hole in the wall that three Speakers, Colfax, Blaine and Randall, have done the real work of legislation. Speaking guardedly, I fancy more of the business of governing is done in that room than in any other one room in Washington.—*Washington Cor. Utica Herald.*

Two Anecdotes of the Second Empire.

Paris Letter to New Orleans Picayune.

Granier de Cassagnac has begun to publish memories of the second empire. They are already extremely interesting. He was in the green room during the whole performance of the imperial drama, and few if any secrets were withheld from him. He tells a very amusing anecdote of Thiers and Mole. They pressed Louis Napoleon to cut off his mustache as the surest way to secure his his election to the Presidency, "for now the civil, not the military element is to the foremost. See, neither of us wears a beard." Here is another very characteristic anecdote: "In 1848 he charmed the women of Faubourg St. Antoine with his good nature. He had come incognito to Paris and visited the ruins which Gen. Cavaignac's cannon had made in this quarter of Paris. It was the 26th of June, during the truce which General Cavaignac had granted the insurgents. The woman of Rue des Faubourg St. Antoine, less fanatical and more practical than their husbands, brothers, or chidren, were at once busy demolishing barricades. While they were at work they saw walking up the street, walking calmly and slowly in consequence of the obstacles of all sorts which encumbered the street, a man leaning on a friends arm. He wore delicate straw colored, gloves, carried a cane, and observed them as they demolished barricades. Annoyed both by his aristocratic dress, bearing, and his air of security, the women screamed at him, "Look here, you dandy! "you had better help us put these paving stones in their old places instead of idly sauntering about as you are doing!" He replied: "You are right, aunty; I have come to Paris for the very purpose of trying to re-establish order, and it is perfectly right that I should help you in your work of pacification." He stopped, slowly drew off his gloves, gave them and his cane to his friend, took a paving stone, fitted it in its hole, steadied it there whith four handfuls of sand, then put on his gloves, took his cane and walked off, bowing to the women as he went. They applauded him and laughed heartily.

For the Thoughtful.

Mankind worships success, but think too little of the means by which it is attained.

The devil owes most of his success to the fact that he is always on hand.

The man who is curious to see how the world could get along without him can find out by sticking a cambric needle into a mill pond and then withdrawing it and looking at the hole.

We are haunted by an ideal life, and it is because we have within us the beginning and possibility of it.

Grant graciously what you cannot refuse safely, nd conciliate those you cannot conquer.

The difference between gossip and truth is that no one will ever stop to question your veracity when you are indulging in the first, but he wants you on oath when you are speaking solemn facts.

This seems to me a great truth, in any exile, or chaos whatsoever, that sorrow was not given us for sorrow's sake, bu always, and infallibly, as a lesson to us, from which we are to learn somewhat, and which, the somewhat once learned, ceases to be a sorrow.—*Carlyle.*

No work, however menial, can make an honest poor man lose his self-respect. Do whatever you can get to do, and do it so well that your employer will see that you are fit for something better, and the time is not far off when you will begin to rise.

When a man leaves our side and goes to the other side, he is a traitor, and we always feel that there was a subtle something wrong about him. But when a man leaves the other side, and comes over to us, then he is a man of great moral courage, and we always feel that he had sterling stuff in him.

Cold Weather.

A gentleman, who was yesterday driving up Antoine Street, came upon an aged colored man who was loading himself with boards he had just pulled off a fence surrounding a vacant lot.

Do you own that lot?" shouted the citizen, as he drew rein.

"'Deed doan,' sah; I'ze only leased a share of dis fence 'till de wedder brokes away an' cums warmer."

"Are you going to burn those boards for fire-wood?"

"I iz, boss. De fiah in de house am dun gone clean out, an' de old woman am slappin' de chill'en to keep dar ears foom bein' frost-bit. It's powerful wedder boss."

"Yes, it's pretty cold; but what were you do'in' last summer? Why didn't you get your wood all ready for winter?"

"Wasn't dar an old slab-shanty nex' doah to me, and wasn't I gwine to gradually cause de buildin' to disapear dis winter? an' jist as de fust snow cum, didn't de owner of de place drop down an' gin de hut to a family to live in rent free, till spring? 'Taint my fault, boss, dat we has got chilblains all ober de house an' frozen 'taters under de bed, but de owner of dat shanty am de pusson who orter be talked to. If you happen to meet him, boss, tole him jist what you tink of such conduct."

He Was Odd.

He lived just a mile from the village,
Out there by the forks of the road;
His farm, by the help of good tillage,
Increased what he planted and sowed.
His dwelling was low and old-fashioned
The roof was covered with moss,
But still by his fixing and patching,
It kept out the rain and the frost,
He lived very peaceful and quiet;
We knew him as Jeremy Toad;
So plain was his dress and his d
The neighbors all said—he was

The fashions he never would follow
Nor try to put on any style,
But owing a dime or a dollar
He paid it when due with a smile,
His words were but few, and well chosen:
'Twas clear that he meant what he said;
His temper—not heated, nor frozen,
And calm was the life that he led.
He did not belong to the meeting,
And said very little of God;
But orphans were glad at his greeting,
And every one said—he was odd.

If ever he offered to sell you
A cow, or an ox, or a horse,
He made it his business to tell you
Each one of the animal's faults.
He hired Billy Peters, the cripple,
To husk out out his corn by the day,
And heaped up the grain on the bushel
To measure the wheat for his pay.
His name was not on the subscription
To save the poor heathen abroad;
His neighbors he helped in affliction.
The people all thought—he was odd.

Value of a Parrot's Leg.

The caprice of Fortune towards those who court her, and the humiliation she sometimes imposes as a condition of success, are rather oddly illustrated in the following history, which an old English physician gave, recently, of his personal experience "long time ago:"

I had completed my studies, and taken my diploma, when I found myself in the great sea of London, with twenty pounds in my pocket. I took the lower part of a small house in an obscure street, at the back of an aristocratic square, and laid out ten pounds in furniture, fixtures, and drugs, reserving the other to pay my half year's rent. The first week I sold a few pennies' worth of rhubarb and magnesia, and lived on bread and milk. The next week was no better—nor the next; and as the month was coming to a close, I was determined to shut up shop and go as an assistant, when a servant came in for a shilling's worth of the best magnesia and some smelling-salts, and took my card. Next day he called again, and bought some powdered starch, and had a bit of talk. A day or so after, I had just cleaned my place and self, when in came, in a hurry, my new friend the livery servant. He said his mistress wished to see me as soon as possible, on something very pressing. I asked him if I must go as I was?

"Put on your Sunday coat," said he, "and go with me."

I went with him to a great house in Portman Square, and was shown up stairs into a splendid drawing-room. A middle aged lady, of much suavity and graciousness, soon entered, and apologized to me, but hoped, from what her servant said of me, I should not be offended.

I thought she little knew my feelings to imagine I should be offended at being sent for, and assured her I should be most happy to render any service in my power.

She told me she had a favorite parrot that had broken its leg, and she had asked the doctor who attended her to help to set it, and he had felt himself insulted at being called a bird-doctor. She said she had no intention to insult him, and only wished for information what to do. She told me if I would set her bird's leg, and charge her the same as for setting her own, were it broken, she would be most happy to employ me.

I thought the terms proposed too liberal, but she insisted on no less, and I consented. Some slips of whalebone and a little tape enabled us to set the creature's leg, and I attended my first patient with an assiduity and carefulness which I have not since surpassed. A fortnight's services were rendered, and my patient restored. The lady now insisted on my making out my bill against her. I did so, and charged her what she had bid me—the usual sum for setting such a lady's leg. I trembled when I gave it to her. It was ten guineas. She thanked me and presented me with twenty—saying that the other ten were for my modesty, civility, and kindness.

She then remarked that she had an opportunity of making my acquaintance and esteeming my abilities, and, if agreeable to me, she would engage me as her family physician; for her former doctor had had many hundred pounds from her, and might have shown a little kindness to her bird; but as he had made his fortune, he could do without her patronage, and she preferred to give it where it was appreciated, and was serviceable. I blushed, and unhesitatingly imformed her that my residence and position were not equal to the station she was going to put me in. She told me all that would be bettered, and she saw I was deserving of it. She bade me look out for a better residence, and promised she would help me to the necessary furniture and fittings. She told me the amount for medical attendance on herself and her household was never less than eighty or a hundred pounds a year, and that she could secure several families. I took a house, she did all that she promised, and laid the sure foundation for my future prospects. She was my constant friend until she died, and left me something handsome in her will.

I have retired from business, and my fortune all arose from setting that parrot's leg.

The deep and protracted frosts of the present winter betoken a good crop year, according to the judgment of the prophets. So let there be a big crop planted.

The Poet's Grave.

[One of Bayard Taylor's Earlier Poems.]

'Twas in a sunny forest nook,
With flowers and moss o'ergrown;
Where naught was heard save the bee's low hum
Or wild wind's liquid tone—
They laid the gentle bard to rest
When life's wild dream was o'er,
When the lyre he woke with magic power
Gave forth its notes no more.

They laid him there when sunset's beam
Yet lingered on the hill;
But the heart that leaped at that bright hour
In death's long sleep was still;
Sadly they heaped the mossy mold
Above his fair young form,
And wept that soon the grave should hide
The heart so free and warm.

The elm's long bows droop o'er the turf,
Like mourners weeping by,
And there in spring the violet first
Looks up with mild blue eye;
And when the forests in the garb
Of summer proudly wave,
A thousand low, sweet melodies
Float mournful round his grave.

A holy calm breathes o'er the spot,
The trees dark shadows fling,
Save when through twining boughs quick gleams
The wild bird's flashing wing.
There, when the sunset's glow decays,
Bright forms with sunny hair
Glide slowly through the forest aisles,
Then fade in twilight air.

Horse Sense.

A pleasant story has just come to us from the Cape of Good Hope. In Graaf-Reinett, as in old Dutch towns in the colony, there is, in the center of the place, a large market square, where the farmers, traders and others, arriving with their produce at any hour of the day or night, may "out-span" the oxen or horses from their wagons, and turn the cattle out to the "commonage" to feed, while they bivouac at their wagons, as is the wont of African travelers to do, until the eight o'clock morning auction. An old horse belonging to one of these parties had wandered about in search of grass and water—vainly, no doubt, for it was during the severe drought from which the country is but now recovering. Coming to the great bare market place, and finding a knot of men talking there, he singled out one of them, and pulled him by the sleeve with his teeth. The man, thinking the horse might possibly bite, repulsed him, but as it was not very roughly done he returned to the charge, with the same reception; but he was a persevering animal, and practically demonstrated the axiom that "perseverance gains the day," for upon his taking the chosen sleeve for the third time between his teeth, the owner awoke to the idea that a deed of kindness might be required of him; so putting his hand upon the horses neck he said, "All right, old fellow; march on." The horse at once led the way to a pump at the further side of the square. Some colored servants were lounging about the spot. One of them, at the bidding of the white man, filled a bucket with water; three times was the bucket replenished and emptied before the "great thirst" was assuaged, and then the grateful brute almost spoke his thanks to his white friend by rubbing his nose gently against his arm, after which he walked off with a great sigh of relief. A story somewhat analagous to the foregoing was told me by a friend, whose uncle an old country squire in one of our western counties, had a favorite hunter in a loose box in the stable. One warm summer day he was "athirst," and could get no water. He tried to draw the groom's attention to the fact, but without success. The horse was not to be discouraged; he evidently gave the matter consideration. The thirst was pressing. All at once he remembered that he always had a certain halter put upon his head when led to the water. He knew where it hung. He managed to unhook it from its peg, and carried it to the groom, who at once, in great admiration of the knowledgeable brute, rewarded him in the manner he desired.—*Nature.*

The Favor He Asked.

One of the most noted characters in Connecticut has been the veteran Brooklyn stage-driver, "Hiram." He rejoiced in the family name of Williams, but of the thousands whom he has carried faithfully only a comparative few knew him as anything but "Hiram the stage-driver." He was a man of the most grotesque appearance, dressed always in the most dilapidated clothes imaginable, and with a grizzled, wrinkled face, constantly in motion from a never ceasing mastication of tobacco; but the kernel inside of this rough shell was flavored by as good a heart and as bright a wit as often fall to the lot of man. I append a few instances of his quick wit which are worthy of a more than local circulation.

Mr. Holbrook, the special United States mail agent, was some years ago a resident of Brooklyn, and as his business necessitated a great deal of traveling, he rode very frequently with Hiram, with whom he was on the best of terms, and whose quaint remarks he enjoyed greatly. Hiram was however, a very slow driver, and Mr. H. was continually urging him to hurry; and one day, when he had been particularly impatient, Hiram turned to him and drawled, "Mr. Holbrook, I want to ask a favor of you."

"All right, Hiram, anything you want. What is it?" replied Mr. H.

"Wa'al," said Hiram, "I want you to promise me that when you die, I can drive the hearse at the funeral."

"Well, I have no objection," said Mr. H. "But why do you ask that?"

Hiram turned, and delivering a slow wink to the rest of the passengers, said, "Wa'al, I want you to ride with me once when you won't be hurrying me all the time."—*Harper's "Drawer."*

Our hopes, though they may never happen, yet are some kind of happiness: as trees, whilst they are growing, please in the prospect.

Northern Pacific R. R.

"CUSTER ROUTE"

TO THE

BLACK HILLS.

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1878. Winter Arrangement. 1879.

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SOUTH.		NORTH.
le. 12.25 p.m.	†BRAINERD,	ar. 1.50 p.m.
le. 1.42 p m.	Little Falls,	le. 12.35 p.m.
le. 3.00 p.m.	Sauk Rapids,	le. 11.20 a.m.
ar. 6 40 p.m.	St. Paul,	le. 7.30 a.m.

BRAINERD AND DULUTH DIVISION.

EAST.		WEST.
le. 2 30 p.m.	†BRAINERD,	ar. 11.50 a.m.
le. 4.15 p.m.	Aitken,	le. 10.00 a.m.
le. 8.15 p.m.	N. R Junction,	le. 5.45 a.m.
ar. 10.05 p.m.	Duluth,	le. 4.00 a.m.

BRAINERD AND FARGO DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
le. 2.20 p.m.	†BRAINERD,	ar. 12.00 m.
le. 6 15 a.m.	"	ar. 7.00 p.m.
le. 4.35 p.m.	WADENA,	le. 10 00 a.m.
le. 10.00 a.m.	"	le. 2 56 p.m.
le. 9 30 p.m.	Glyndon,	le. 6.25 a.m.
le. 5.25 p.m.	"	le. 7.00 a.m.
ar. 10.00 p.m,	†Fargo,	le. 6.00 a.m.
ar. 6 15 p.m.	† "	le. 6.15 a.m.

DAKOTA DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
le. 6 45 am.	†Fargo	ar. 7.00 p.m.
le. 1.40 p.m.	†Jamestown,	le. 1.15 p.m.
ar. 7.15. p.m.	Bismarck,	le. 7.00 a.m.

† Meals.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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HOW TO RAISE WHEAT.

Fifty Million Bushels of Wheat—Fifty Million Dollars in Cash—A Few Facts About the Cultivation of Wheat Which It is Claimed will Add Fifty to One Hundred Per Cent. to the Crop.

The great error of Minnesota wheat culture is the ambition of the people to be considered as large farmers, or to put in a larger area of wheat than can be properly attended to. If forty acres of land was the limit of the government bounty instead of 160, and the other 120 acres sold to give the farmer a team and six months' provisions, it would be far better for the State and the farmers themselves. As it is now, the land is half cultivated, seed is wasted, slovenly, slipshod plowing, harrowing, harvesting and stacking are the rule, and half a crop the frequent consequence. I do not design in this article to attempt to discuss all these branches of wheat culture, but simply to enlarge a little upon a single topic which was discussed at the weekly meetings of the farmer members of the legislature and others during the winter, with a view to inducing further progress and further experiments. And here by way of commending experiments, and new departures and answering those who object to anything new, allow me to remark that we should still be carrying wheat to the mill in one end of a sack and a rock in the other end, or threshing our wheat with a flail, if some one had not ventured to strike out on a new venture.

It is claimed that wheat should be cultivated like corn, or harrowed when from six to ten inches high to ensure the largest yields. I beg leave to advocate this theory and give to the farmers of Minnesota the evidence, that they may give the theory a test in the coming crop by trying it on a few acres.

The first witness I will call to the stand is the editor of the New York *American Agriculturist*, the leading agricultural paper of the United States. In the January (1879) number in answer to "A. B.," Clay county, Minn., he says:

"To grow more than fifteen or twenty bushels of wheat to the acre without manure, you probably need to prepare the land better and to cultivate the growing crop. As you only raise spring wheat, begin by plowing the land thoroughly in the fall, then plow again early in the spring (if you did not plow last fall, plow twice next spring) and thoroughly pulverize with the harrow. Sow the wheat in drills twelve to sixteen inches apart, using three pecks of seed to the acre; then cultivate the growing crop with some such implement as Travis' wheat hoe. Similar practice to this has doubled the crop in a number of cases that have come to our notice."

128 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

In the same number I quote again:

"We have received many accounts of unusual yields, due to drill cultivation and superior seed, but the reports of the competitors for the wheat premiums offered by Messrs B. K. Bliss & Sons, excel anything else we have seen in this line. * * * First, J. Brakefield, Stearns county, Minn., 528 pounds from one pound of seed. Second, A. Monquin, Davis county, Ill., 465½ pounds. Third, David Brothers, Denver, Col., 342 pounds. Fourth, A. G. Hickerson, Plumas county, Cal., 316 pounds. Calculating according to the areas of the plots, one of these experimenters got at the rate of 128 bushels of wheat per acre, and none of the number less than fifty-five. One competitor planted his seed in drills eight inches apart and two feet between every alternate row. Reckoning only eight inches between the drills, this competitor states that his plat occupied only 1-64th of an acre, and that accordingly his yield was at the rate of 34 bushels per acre. These results were, of course, due to the superior quality of the seed to a considerable degree, but largely, doubtless, to the methods of cultivation adopted. Most of the prize-winners planted the seed in drills eight to sixteen inches apart, placing the kernels four to six inches apart in the row, and then cultivating the crop as they would a choice corn-field. The ground was carefully prepared and the whole treatment the best. The unusual yields are indications of what wheat-growers may expect when they adopt the methods which these and similar experiments teach are the ones that lead to success."

FIFTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Since the discussion of this subject at the legislative meetings, a gentleman interested in the subject has written East to inquire further into the subject and elicited the fact that in Pennsylvania they use what is known as Groff's combined seeder and cultivator, and with a horse, plow between the rows of wheat planted in drills as above and succeed in raising forty-five and fifty bushels to the acre—rarely realizing less than fifteen bushels in excess of the yield obtained in the ordinary way. This cultivator is a device costing less than $10, which is attached to an ordinary seeder. So that any farmer who has the ordinary drill may try this experiment at a small cost. A similar idea was brought out in the legislative farmers' meetings, where one gentleman stated that he had used an ordinary drill on his wheat after it had attained a few inches of growth—dragging or cultivating it in this way—and had largely increased the yield by this method of culture.

HARROWING WHEAT WHEN SIX INCHES HIGH.

As harrowing is a method of cultivation it would seem to be sufficiently analogous to the above methods of cultivation to justify its adoption where the wheat plows or cultivators are not to be had. Important testimony was elicited on this subject at the farmer's meetings alluded to. Hon. L. B. Hodges, who has had thirty years' experience as a Minnesota farmer, is thus reported in the *Independent Farmer*, by its editor, Major Newson, of St. Paul, who reported the conversations at those meetings in the March number of his journal:

Mr. Hodges stated that some ten or fifteen years ago, he had had some experience in harrowing wheat after it had come up. It was the first week in June, when he had occasion to cross his field with a harrow, expecting it would ruin the wheat, tear it out, etc., but he was obliged to make the trip, so the harrow went over the wheat and back again, and when he got back the second time he found no wheat left, it was apparently all torn out. The trail was dark and clearly showed the soil. The matter passed out of his mind, and he did not go over the same ground for several weeks after, when, to his astonishment, the ground over which the harrow had passed and repassed,—the same trail,—was dark and green with wheat, plants rank and thrifty. It shot ahead amazingly and looked the best of any in his field. This incident, accidental in its nature, set him to thinking. He saw at once that the extra cultivation had been beneficial; so that when he found his soil hard and baked all over, he put his experience into practice, went in in earnest with his harrow, gave his field a thorough scratching over when the wheat was up, and notwithstanding his neighbors and people generally thought he was crazy, yet he raised a most excellent crop. A friend had also a field sowed to wheat, but it looked poorly; the ground was baked, and there was a probability he would lose his crop. Seeing what Mr. Hodges had done he tried harrowing, and had an excellent yield of wheat. On that part of his field he had harrowed the most and supposed he had ruined, he got the most wheat showing clearly to the speaker that crops need moisture, must be thoroughly cultivated. Good corn was always produced where the ground was stirred up the most. He was decidedly of the opinion that thorough harrowing was essentially necessary to a good crop of wheat.

Mr. Hodges stated further that in a field of twenty acres the half which was harrowed yielded twenty bushels to the acre, while that which was not harrowed yielded nine bushels to the acre.

After a full discussion of the subject the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That rolling wheat is indispensable to achieve the best results, and experiments have been made of harrowing wheat when from six to ten inches high when the ground was dry and baked, resulting in a large increase of the crop, and it is the sense of this meeting that further experiments should be made.

The above will answer at present to set our farmers to thinking upon this new departure, and to weary your readers with too protracted a sitting, I will here close.

J. W. McClung, St. Paul, Minn.

RIGHTEOUS RETRIBUTION.

The Judgment Executed Upon Peter Klein near Newport, Ky.

[Cincinnati Special (March 16) to Chicago Times.]

A week ago last Friday an inhuman outrage was committed by a tramp upon Mrs. Charles Truesdell, a young married woman, at her home, at the Highlands, about four miles from Newport, Ky. This evening about 8 o'clock the neighbors of Mrs. Truesdell hung Peter Klein, the perpetrator of the outrage, in the outskirts of Newport. The wrong to Mrs. Truesdell was the more brutish because she was alone at her home. She was enceinte, and the man first knocked her down, kicked her in the abdomen, then dragged her into a room and outraged her person. He then tied her hands, stretched apart, to the legs of a bench, tied her feet to a door-knob, and proceeded to search the house for valuables. He found a gold watch, a silver watch with a gold neck chain, a Mexican dollar and a little change. He then left the house, but came back to taunt the woman by asking her if she thought she could get loose. She lay in that tortured posture till half-past 12—four hours—when her husband came and released her. Her life was despaired of for several days. The neighbors were aroused and indignant, and the country was scoured to find the criminal, but without success. Then followed a series of arrests in different places of suspected tramps, and that process is still going on. Yesterday, however, Peter Klein was arrested in this city on suspicion, and, the silver watch, gold chain and Mexican dollar being found in his possession, he was put in the station-house. Chief of Police Cottingham, of Newport, was notified and visited the prisoner. To him Klein made a full confession, even giving almost the exact order of incidents related by Mrs. Truesdell. He said he went over to Newport that morning, not knowing what for. He had a pint of whisky with him, and drank it. After the outrage and robbery he came back to this city and exhibited his watches to persons in the saloon near where he was stopping. The next day he was in the same saloon and heard the account of the outrage. He manifested no interest in the matter, but he left his sister's house, where he had been staying, and did not return until yesterday, when he was arrested. He was taken to Newport jail last night, and the matter was kept as quiet as possible. It came out, however, to-day, and early in the day a crowd of people gathered about the jail, making no demonstrations, but patiently waiting for something to happen. The snow began to fall at 3 o'clock, and the crowd only gathered thicker. Judge Perkins and Prosecutor Cleary addressed the crowd, saying that if they would disperse he would call a special grand jury to-morrow and have the man indicted and tried immediately, and if found guilty he would be hung by the law of the State. To this the crowd answered that Mrs. Truesdell was too ill to attend court. Late in the afternoon little printed dodgers were scattered through the town, saying that Klein would be taken to Mrs. Truesdell's at 7 o'clock. A little before 6 o'clock a crowd of two hundred men, armed with shot-guns, axes and pistols marched four abreast into Newport, coming from the direction of Mrs. Truesdell's house. Somebody rang the bell, and in five minutes a crowd of two thousand people gathered. The armed crowd wore no masks and spoke not a word. They broke through the fence, overran the police, and demanded the jailor's keys. He did not refuse. They went quietly in, released Klein, who trembled violently, but offered no resistance. Out of the jail they marched, with him at their head, and started to Mrs. Truesdell's, four miles away. They were followed through the now deep snow by a crowd of one or two thousand people. When the head of the procession reached Mrs. Truesdell's house the rear was a mile behind. The man was taken in the presence of Mrs. Truesdell, who immediately said, "that is the man."

Klein spoke to her, and asked in a pleading tone, "Can't you wait till to-morrow?"

She replied: "Your voice alone is enough to betray you."

One of the mob in solemn tones said to Mrs. Truesdell: "Are you sure you are not mistaken?"

She said: "Perfectly sure."

This was enough. Klein was taken out, and the men gave a yell. That yell was taken up and traveled back to the rear of the column. He was taken to Southgate's farm, about a mile from Mrs. Truesdell's house, where he was placed on a spring wagon, a rope placed around his neck, and he was asked to confess again. He refused, and the wagon was drawn from beneath him. He gave one brief struggle, and that was all. The crowd left soon, leaving the man hanging, where he is expected to remain until 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

More Southern planters raised their own meat and bread last year than ever before. Those who did so are independent of the price of cotton for one year at least.

Shooting on the Wing.

Sothern, the actor, devoted a part of each summer's vacation to fishing and hunting in Canada. F. G. de Fontaine, in his biography of the actor, relates a little incident which occurred at Quebec, when Florence, Geo. Holland and Sothern were rambling through the town waiting for the steamer. They had started down the principal street. Suddenly Florence commenced to yell, "Hi, hi, come here!" You—man with the birds! Hi, hi, come here!"

Sothern and Holland turned to see what the bluster was all about, and observed Florence gesticulating to a man on the other side of the street, who was carrying a lot of birds on a string. Sothern said:

"Florence, what the mischief is the row?"

Florence replied, "Sh-h-h-h! Birds, my boy, birds. We'll buy them from this sportsman and take them down with us; it will be a pleasant change of diet—broiled birds on toast, you know."

By this time the "sportsman" had crossed the street and was standing before the trio. He was rather a singular sort of fellow, and withal a German. His face was about as expressive as a bologna sausage, and though not deaf, it seemed to take minutes for each inquiry to reach his understanding. This at first made Florence think he couldn't hear. Billy opened the negotiation by asking:

"Do you want to sell your birds?"

The Teutonic sportsman, after a long, dull look, replied, "Vot?"

"I say," repeated Billy, much louder, "do you wan't to sell your birds?"

The same long, dull look from the man, and then he drawled out, "Vell, yes, I dink I sells dem."

"Well, how much for them?"

"Vot?" with same stolidity as before.

"I say how much for them?" howled Florence.

"You buy dem?"

"Of course I'll buy them; how much do you want for them?"

"You buy dem all?"

"Yes, yes, I'll buy them all. Come now, let's finish the bargain."

"Vot?" with the same stupid look.

"O, Lord!" said Billy, now getting red in the face. "What a stupid fellow! Look here! how much for the birds?"

The vender of game for the first time seemed to understand, for he commenced very slowly, and in the most exasperating way, to diliberately count his miserable bunch. Florence was getting impatient, and just going to bawl out again, when the man looked up at him as before, and slowly remarked:

"Vell, I sells dem for two dollars."

"All right," said Billy. "Now, where did you shoot them?"

"Vot?"

"Vere I shood 'em?"

"Yes, where?"

"I shood dem out mit der woods. Vould you dink I shood birds in my front barlor?"

This rather staggered Billy, and they all commenced to laugh at him, for he was now the color of a boiled lobster, but yelling at the top of his voice, he replied:

"Why, of course; I suppose you shot them in the woods, but *how* did you shoot them?"

"Vot?"

"I say, *how did you shoot them?*"

"*How* I shood 'em?"

"Yes, *how?* Did you shoot them on the wing?"

"Vot?"

"Did you shoot them on the WING?" howling in his ear.

"I shood em on der *ving*."

"Yes; on the *wing*." Here Florence went through a pantamime with his arms to describe a bird using its wings.

"Vell, I ain'd particular; some shoods on der ving, some I shoods on der head, and some I shoods on der tail. Id's ali der same so long vot I got 'em." And then he looked at Billy as though he were saying internally, "Vot idea; shood birds on der ving! Vot vool man!"

Billy bought the birds and left instantly, observing that he felt sure guning as a high art did not flourso in Canada.

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Dated April 7, 1878.
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All ticket agents can sell you through tickets and check usual baggage free by this line.
Passengers for Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cairo and all
POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.
should buy their tickets via
Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis
Line. Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Baltimore & Ohio, Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, Kankakee Line and Pan Handle Routes, for all points East and Southeast, and with the Chicago & Alten and Illinois Central for all points South.
New York Office, No. 445 Broadway, Boston, Office, No. 5. State Street: St. Paul Ticket offices Corner Third and Jackson Streets, and at depot on Sibley street; Minneapolis Ticket offices, No. 3 Nicoleit House Block, and St. Paul & Pacific depot; Chicago ticket offices, 62 Clark street, under Sherman House, 74 Canal, corner Madison street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner West Kinzie and Canal streets: Wells street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.
F B CLARK, G P A W W R'y St Paul.
W. A. STENNETT, Gen. Pas. Ag't. Chicago.

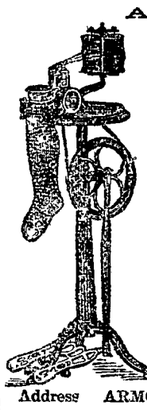
ST. PAUL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
(Chas. P. Peabody, Maurice Lyons, W. L. Perkins)
PEABODY LYONS & CO.—Importers and Dealers in Fine Wines, and Liquors, Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, California Wines and Brandies, Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter. No. 99 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn. 5-8
CRAIG & LARKIN—Importers and Dealers in Crockery, French China, Glassware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, and House Furnishing Goods. East Third Street St. Paul, Minn.
CAMPBELL BURBANK & CO.—Manufacturers and Jobbers of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, No. 89 East Third Street, St. Paul Minnesota.
L. ISAACS—Manufacturer and Jobber in Cigars 53 Jackson Street, opposite Auerbach, Finch Culbertson & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Metropolitan Hotel,
St. Paul, Minn.
TERMS $3.00 PER DAY.
Army Headquarters.

T. S. WHITE, LANE K. STONE, H. W. STONE,
White, Stone & Co.,
JOBBERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND
PAPER.
87 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Mail Orders receive prompt attention and prices guaranteed to be the lowest in the West.

MATHES, GOOD & SCHURMEIR,
MERCHANT TAILORS!
The Latest
AND
BEST OF STYLES.
This House has a large and complete stock of Cloths and Cassimeres always on hand. It will be to the intetest of the buyer to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
NO. 82 JACKSON STREET,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

MINNEAPOLIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
CLARK HOUSE—Corner Fourth Street and Hennepin Ave., two blocks from the Academy of Music. Only first class Two Dollar House. New, Elegantly furnished, and situated in the finest portion of the City.

THE IMPROVED ARMOUR
Family Knitting-Machine
KNITS A COMPLETE STOCKING
ANY SIZE.

Also,
Double-Striped MITTENS,
and a Great Variety of
FANCY WORK.
Price $40.
But to introduce our machine into all parts of the country, we have determined to sell
Two Sample Machines only
in each county for
$19 Each.
The number will be limited to one each sale at the low price is simply to introduce the machine.
AGENTS wanted to continue the business.
Order early, and secure one.
This machine was awarded First Prize at New York and Ohio State Fairs last year, also at several County Fairs.
Address ARMOUR KNITTING-MACHINE CO., Watertown, New York.
Full instructions for operating accompany machine. The ordering of two machines secures county agency.

THE
CHICAGO,
Milwaukee AND St. Paul
RAILWAY
MAKES CLOSE CONNECTIONS
AT ST. PAUL, WITH
St. Paul & Pacific R. R.
—FOR—
WINONA, LA CROSSE, SPARTA, OWATONNA, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, McGREGOR, MADISON,
Milwaukee, Chicago,
And all Intermediate Points in
Minnesota, Wisconsin & Northern Iowa
New York,
Philadelphia,
Baltimore,
Washington,
New England, the Canadas, and all
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN POINTS.
2 ROUTES.
—AND—
3 DAILY TRAINS
Between
Chicago and St. Paul and Inneapolis.
The Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is the only Northwestern Line *connecting in same depot in Chicago* with any of the Great Eastern and Southern Railways, and in the most conveniently located with reference to reaching any Depot, Hotel or place of business in that City.
Through Tickets and Through Baggage Checks to all Principal Cities.
Steel Rail Track, thoroughly ballasted, free from dust. *Westinghouse Improved Automatic Air Brake, Miller's Safety Platform and Couplings* on all Passenger Cars.
The Finest Day Coaches and Palace Sleeping Cars.
This Road connects more *Business Centres, Health and Pleasure Resorts*, and passes through a finer country, with grander scenery, than any other Northwestern Line.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent
S. S. MERRILL, General Manager
JNO. C. GAUL, Ass't

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22. 1879.

MASONIC.

The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 120, A F & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third mondays of each month at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

JOSEPH HARE, W. M.
EMER N. COREY, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 12 I O O F., are held in Masonic Hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

J. M. CARNAHAN, N. G.
LOUIS HECHLER, R. Sec.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. J. G. Miller, B. D., rector Services at the brick school house every Sunday at 11 a m and 7 p m. Sunday school after morning service. All are cordially invited to attend.

METHODIST CHURCH—Services every Sunday at the City Hall, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p m.

GEO. W. BARNETT. Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Thayer and Second St., Rev S. G. Dodd, Pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at the close of the morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Seats free.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

On the Northern Pacific mail arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at 8 45 p. m. Leave daily, except sunday at 7 a m.

Leave for Forts Stephenson, Berthold and Buford and the Tongue river posts every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leave for Fort Rice and Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday: returning, arrive every Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

Leave for Deadwood and other points in the Black Hills daily at 8 a. m.

Leave for Tongue River every Sunday at 8 a. m.

Registered Mails for all Points Close at 5 P M.

Office open from 7 a m to 7:30 p. m On Sundays from 7 to 9,30 a. m., and 3 to 7 p. m.

Weekly Weather Report.

BISMARCK, D. T., March 21, 1879.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
Barometer,	30 262	30,012	30 120
Thermometer,	21	-10	5 9
Humidity, (Rel)	100	63	87.5

Wind's hourly velocity, 34 calm
Winds prevalent direction NW.
Winds, total movement, 1671 miles.
Total amount of rain or melted snow, 0.60 inch.
Rainbow, 0
Lunar Halo, 0.

Note: Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

C. CRAMER,
Ob. Signal Corps U. S. A.
Office, U. S. Mil. Tel. Station.

WAFFLES.

T H. Watson, Chicago, is at the Sheridan.

L. L. Lamar of Minneapolis was in the city Tuesday.

Sat Winston returns to Fort Stevenson to-morrow, Sunday morning.

C H Bell a St. Paul business man is passing a few days in this city.

C A Williams, one of the Bismarck attorneys, returned from the east last evening.

D R Hevener, one of St. Paul's best commercial men arrived in this city Tuesday night.

S H Mulligan, representing the famous Royal Baking Powder Co., of N. Y., is at the Sheridan.

Geo S Fales and wife of Vermont, passed through Bismarck Wednesday en route to Deadwood.

Mrs. John Davidson, of Brainerd, wife of the popular freight agent of this city, is paying her husband a visit.

Geo Elder has sold his interest in the saloon formerly owned by Hare & Elder to his partner, Mr. Hare, who continues in the business.

W J Ives, one of the largest dealers in butter west of Chicago, arrived in Bismarck Wednesday night, where he intends to settle permanently.

W. F. Steel a wealthy farmer at the 14th Siding is looking up unclaimed land in this vicinity with a view to becoming a citizen of Bismarck.

John A. Worman, of Boston, and formerly connected with the Northern Pacific pay department, was a passenger on Wednesday's incoming train.

Chas Brown, the well known typo, left Bismarck for Minneapolis Thursday last, where he has obtained employment from the railroad company.

M. L. Marsh has his sample room, the old stand of James Emmons, fixed up in good style. It now presents the appearance of a metropolitan bar.

J. Austrian and U. S. Leopold of the Leopold & Austrian steamship line between Chicago and Duluth, are in the city in connection with their business.

A man by the name of M Owens, of Wasecca, Minn, is either a dead beat or else left the Sheridan House March 8th, forgetting to "put up for his hash."

R B Owen, representing the hardware firm of Buhl, Ducharme & Co., of Detroit, Mich, has been in the city during the past week, and made many friends.

Arthur Linn, late editor of the Detroit *Record* has been appointed Postmaster at Mandan. Scrub your fist Linn, and then give us a shake.—*Fargo Independent.*

H. F. Douglas, post trader at Standing Rock, spent a few days in Bismarck this week. Harry has to come to this city every few weeks to play pool with the boys.

It is remarked by the Jamestown *Alert* that "Maj Sprague, the U. S. Paymaster, arrived from St. Paul on Saturday last and left immediately for Fort Totten to pay the troupes there."

Chas Fisher with the rather indefinite suffix of "M D. 7th Cavalry," to his name registered at the Sheridan Wednesday. As there has been no Medical Director attached to the 7th, it is to be inferred that Charles is a Mule Driver.

Major James Guthrie Pitts, one of the heaviest property owners in Bismarck, one of the most princely of post traders before his retirement, and one of the most genial gentlemen alive, is in the city; cordially welcomed by every man who ever heard of him.

It is estimated by the Black Hills *Times* that the entire amount of gold (dug) in world is seven billions of dollars at the United States coinage valuation, and that it might be contained in one block, seventeen feet high, twenty-eight feet wide and fifty-six feet long.

For the past two months, D. C. Basey, of St. Charles, Mo., has been sending for sample copies of the THE TRIBUNE. Wednesday he and another party arrived in this city with a large number of mules and horses. Thus does the THE TRIBUNE encourage immigration.

Mr. W. H. Learned will, on Monday evening, assume the leadership of the orchestra at Whitney's Opera House. Mr. Learned is a musician of high order, and in engaging him Mr. Whitney has secured a gentleman whose talents commend him to the musical world.

Lieut. F. Kislingbury, Eleventh Infantry, who has had a "fat" detail for some time as commadante of several Indian scouts at Standing Rock, is in the city visiting his many friends and on duty as inspector of flour purchased for the different agencies on the Upper Missouri.

Paymaster Edgerton of the Northern Pacific accompanied by Sup't Towne arrived in this city Wednesday and proceeded to pay the road's employees. The pay car was taken down to the river to pay the men on the other side, and left for the east the next day, having caused much rejoicing by its brief visit.

Hotel keepers throughout the United States and Canada should beware of a man who registered at the Sheridan House March 8th, as he has a good supply of empty valises and dirty shirts. He is about twenty hands high with a brown mustache. He registered as Lew Mudge, and is probably now in the Hills. He was formerly employed as clerk for E. Frank, of St. Paul.

The Only Way.

The only way to cure catarrh is by the use of a cleansing and healing lotion, applied to the inflamed and diseased membrane. Snuffs and fumigators, while affording temporary relief, irritate the affected parts and excite a more extended inflammation. Besides, no outward applications alone can cure catarrh. The disease originates in a vitiated state of the blood, and a thorough alterative course of treatment is necessary to remove it from the system. Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy has long been known as an efficient standard remedy for this disease, but, to insure a radical and permanent cure, it should be used in conjunction with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the best vegetable alterative yet discovered. The Discovery cleanses the vitiated blood, while the Catarrh Remedy allays the inflammation and heals the diseased tissues.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hare & Elder is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr Elder having sold his interest to Mr. Hare.

JOSEPH HARE,
43-45 GEO. W. ELDER.

Wanted.

A steady and temperate young man a situation in a grocery and crockery store. Has had five years' experience. Address

43 GROCER, Bismarck, D. T.

For Sale.

The business property corner of Main and Second streets. Apply next week at the Custer Hotel. 43

Baby Carriage and Crib for Sale.

A neat baby carriage and excellent crib with hair mattress for sale. Inquire at

43tf TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Lots for sale on time.

25tf FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

Parkin & Whalen are the only authorized agents of Frazee's celebrated Flour in this city.

The Very Best.

The very best muffins, rolls and bread are made from the celebrated Frazee Mills Flour, sold only by Parkin & Whalen.

Cash paid for furs.

HALLETT & KEATING.

We have a lot of A No. 1 Feathers for sale cheap.

HALLETT & KEATING.

Flour from the celebrated Frazee Mills can be had on application at Parkin & Whalen.

Bargains, bargains in Dry Goods at Dan Eisenberg's.

O. F. C. Saloon on Fourth street.

Sewing Machines at FISHER'S for $10, $15, $25, $35 to $75.

Wood, Wood.

Three to five cords of wood will get a good Sewing Machine at FISHER'S.

31-34 Cor Third and Meigs Sts.

Cash paid for furs.

HALLETT & KEATING.

Personal.

Any one knowing of the whereabouts of a man by the name of Strong Beer who was on the Missouri River in 1871 and was known as "Posey," will confer a favor on all concerned by communicating at once with F. F GIRARD,

41-43 Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods At Cost.

J. W. WATSON & BRO.

City Map.

New Maps of the City of Bismarck, with all the new additions, for sale at the office of Flannery & Wetherby. 31tf

Notice.

Notice is hereby that C. J. Clark is no longer employed as deputy City Treasurer and is unauthorized to collect any money due the city.

D. I. BAILEY,
41-43 City Treasurer.

JOHN P. DUNN. CASH O. DUNN.

DUNN & CO.,

PIONEER DRUGGISTS

Bismarck, D. T.

A Full Line of Drugs, Medicines

Paints, Oils,

GLASS, &C.,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Sep11-79tf

LIFE IN A BOTTLE.

The Most Valuable Medical Discovery Known to the World--No more use for Quinine, Calomel or Mineral Poisons-Life for the Blood, Strength for the Nerves, and Health for All.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

Believing that by cleansing the blood and building up the constitution was the only true way of banishing disease and being troubled with weakness of the lungs, catarrh, very much broken down in constitution, &c., and after trying the best physicians and paying out my money for many kinds of medicines advertised without finding a permanenc cure, I began doctoring myself, using medicines made from roots and herbs. I fortunately discovered a wanderful Bitters or Blood Cleanser, the first bottle of which gave me new life and vigor, and in time effected a permanent cure. I was free from catarrh, my lungs became strong and sound, being able to stand the most severe cold and exposure, and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight. Feeling confident that I had made a wonderful discovery in medicine, I prepared a quantity of the Root Bitters, and was in the habit of giving them away to sick friends and neighbors. I found the medicine effected the most wonderful cures of all diseases caused from humors or scrofula in the blood, Imprudence, Bad Stomach, Weakness, Kidney Disease, Torpid Liver, &c., &c. The news of my discovery in this way spread from one person to another until I found myself called upon to supply patients with medicine far and wide, and I was induced to establish a laboratory for compounding and bottling tee Root Bitters in large quantities, and I now pevote all my time to this business.

I was at first backward in presenting either myself or discovery in this way to the public, not being a patent medicine man and with small capital, but I am getting bravely over that. Since I first advertised this medicine I have been crowded with orders from druggists and country dealers and the hundreds of letters I have received from persons cured, prove the fact that no remedy ever did so much good in so short a time and had so much success as the Root Bitters. In fact, I am convinced that they will soon take the lead of all other medicines in use. Nearly one hundred retail druggists, right here at home in Cleveland, now sell Root Bitters, some of whom have already sold over one thousand bottles.

Root Bitters are strictly a medicinal preparation, such as was used in the good old days of our forefathers, when people were cured by some simple root or plant, and when calomel and other poisons of the mineral kingdom were unknown.

They act strongly on the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels regular and build up the nervous system. They penetrate every part of the body, searching out every nerve, bone and tissue from the head to the feet, cleansing and strengthening the fountain springs of life, hence they must reach all diseases by purification and nourishment.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Root Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life.

Thousands of persons in all parts of the country are already using ROOT BITTERS. They have saved many lives of consumptives who had been given up by friends and physicians to die, and have permanently cured many old chronic cases of Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and Skin Diseases, where all other treatments had failed. Are you troubled with sick headache, costiveness, dizziness, weakness, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness, and broken down in constitution? You will be cured if you take ROOT BITTERS. Have you humors and pimples on your face or skin? Nothing will give you such good health, strength, and beauty as ROOT BITTERS.

☞I know that jealous physicians will cry humbug because my discovery cures so many of their patients, but I care not. It is now my desire and determination to place my ROOT BITTERS as fast as possible within the reach of all those suffering throughout the world. Sold by wholesale and retail druggists and country merchants, or sent by express on receipt of price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles $5 00. For certificates of wonderful cures, see my large circular around each bottle of medicine. Read and judge for yourself.

☞Ask your druggist or merchant for FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS, the great Blood Cleanser, and take no substitute he may recommend because he makes a larger profit.

G W FRAZIER, Discoverer,
338 Superior St Cleveland, O.

For wholesale by REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco, Cal 43

60,000

Pounds Buffalo Meat.

Messrs. Nottingham & Buford

Have just opened the old City Meat Market, on 4th Street, and have a Choice Stock of

Fat Buffalo Hams and Saddles,

Which they are selling at the low figure of

5 Cts. per lb.

This meat is all fresh from the Yellowstone Country and in excellent condition.

GEO. G. GIBBS & CO.,

Pioneer

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

Corner Third and Thayer Streets,

BISMARCK, - - - D. T.

MRS. Wm. IVES

Dressmaker & Milliner,

Third Street, second door north of Meigs.

The Very Latest Styles of HATS, etc., Constantly on Hand.

WM. GLITSCHKA—Groceries and Provisions, Flour, Feed, &c. Agent for Minnesota Soap. Main St opposite post office.

D. I. BAILEY & CO.,

Main Street, Opposite Sheridan House.

BISMARCK, - - - DAKOTA.

We wish to announce that we are now in receipt of a full assortment of one of the

LARGEST STOCKS OF HARDWARE

Ever brought to this market, consisting of a full and complete line of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

Granite, Iron, and Pressed Tinware, Lamps and Lamp Goods, Iron, Steel and Nails. Wooden Ware, Cordage, Building Paper, &c.

In fact everything that can be found in a first-class hardware store.

A complete line of

COOK & PARLOR STOVES,

all of which we will sell at reduced prices. An examination of our stock and prices is solicited.

COPPER, ZINC AND SHEET IRON WORK

Done on the shortest notice, and by the best of workmen. 2tf

Farming Implements.

A Car Load of the Famous

MONITOR PLOWS and RAKES

Have already arrived for the Spring Trade. Those who want the BEST will Buy the

MONITOR.

It is poor economy to buy a **Cheap Plow** in order to save a dollar or two. **The Monitor** is the best in the world. Consult Headquarters before buying your PLOWS and we will save you money. 41

Wm. HARMON & CO.,
Fort Lincoln, D. T.

MRS. LINN,

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING,

The only First Class Establishment in the City.

New Goods Received every Week. Latest Novelties always on Hand.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. PRICES REASONABLE. Corner 3d and Meigs Sts, Bismarck D T.

MINNE-HA-HA

SAMPLE ROOM,

Next Door to McLean & Macnider's, Bismarck, D. T.

The Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars in Market.

Bottled Milwaukee Lager a Specialty.

C. R. WILLIAMS, Prop.

☞A FULL LINE OF BOTTLED AND SMOKERS' GOODS. Nov18n26

McLEAN & MACNIDER,

General Dealers in

Groceries, Dry Goods

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING

HATS AND CAPS,

CROCKERY, ETC.,

Agents for

THE STUDDEBAKER WAGON.

Main St., - - BISMARCK, D. T.

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